



Haberdashers' Adams

Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy

Commitment to review

This policy will be flexible to change and will be reviewed on an ongoing basis to reflect where there are any changes in government legislation or any changes in the duty of statutory agencies in child protection and/or the wider safeguarding agenda. If it is not appropriate to refine the policy during the year, then this will be done as a matter of course on yearly basis by a named person responsible below, who shall be accountable for that action.

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Summary & aims

Haberdashers' Adams will have regard for the statutory guidance from the Department for Education (DfE) issued under Section 175 of the Education Act 2002, the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014, and the Non-Maintained Special Schools (England) Regulations 2015. This policy has been developed in line with legal obligations, including, where applicable, the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty.

Haberdashers' Adams will adhere to the statutory guidance [Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018](#) and [Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020](#) (KCSIE). We will follow the DfE of [What to do if you are Worried a Child is Being Abused - Advice for Practitioners](#). We recognise the [NSPCC](#) website also provides use additional information on abuse and neglect and what to look out for.

Haberdashers' Adams will follow non-statutory interim guidance on [COVID-19 safeguarding in schools, colleges and other providers](#) during the coronavirus outbreak. Please refer to our addendum child protection and safeguarding policy and procedures for COVID-19.

All child protection matters will be dealt with in line with the arrangements of [Telford and Wrekin Safeguarding Partnership \(TWSP\)](#) and [West Midlands Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures](#) or, if relevant, the safeguarding partnership area children reside in or is under the care of.

This policy replaces the previous policy of September 2019.

Haberdashers' Adams has duty of care to all staff, pupils and their families. The safety and protection of all children is of paramount importance to all those involved in education. The aim of this policy is to make all within the school feel safe, promote their welfare and have clear roles and responsibilities in place for that to happen. We are committed to inter-agency working to keep children safe. All of the Haberdashers' Adams community believe that our school should provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment which promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child.

The governing body will ensure that **all staff** have read at least part one of KCSIE and those working with children will also read Annex A of KCSIE. All members of the governing body/proprietor/academy trust/management committee and the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and their deputies will read all parts of KCSIE. We will maintain a record of this. The school recognises that best practice would be for all staff to be acquainted with all parts of KCSIE.

Our policy will be published on our school website for all to view.

Part one: Safeguarding information

Our approach to safeguarding

The staff at Haberdashers' Adams are an important part of the wider safeguarding system for its pupils.

At Haberdashers' Adams it is everyone's responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, this includes everyone who comes into contact with children and their families. Everyone will consider, at all times, what is in the best interest for the child and ensure their practice is child-centred.

For the purpose of this policy, safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

"Children" includes everyone under the age of 18.

No one in the school will manage concerns about a child in isolation. **Everyone** will identify concerns, share information and take prompt action.

The role of Haberdashers' Adams staff

Our staff will identify concerns early, provide help for children, and prevent concerns from escalating. They will provide a safe environment in which children can learn.

Haberdashers' Adams is committed to identifying children who may benefit from early help. Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life.

The designated safeguarding lead (DSL) for Haberdashers' Adams is: Daniel Biggins (Deputy Head, Pupil Welfare)

Their deputies are: Sara Bowater (Head of Darwin House), Sam Obeng-Asare (Head of Longford Hall) and Colette Lonergan (Head of Beaumaris Hall).

The governor with responsibility for safeguarding is: Delia Whitworth

The DSL and their deputies role is to advise on safeguarding concerns, support others to carry out their safeguarding duties and liaise with other agencies.

All teachers, including the Headmaster, in accordance with the Teachers' Standards 2012 will safeguard children's well-being and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.

Staff training and induction

All staff will receive an induction so they are aware of the safeguarding systems in the Haberdashers' Adams. They will receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.

At Haberdashers' Adams staff will never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child.

Early help

Haberdashers' Adams believe that **any** child may benefit from early help and we ensure that all staff are alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs;
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan);
- is a young carer;
- is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups;
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home;
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation;
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited;
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse;
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves;
- has returned home to their family from care, and/or
- is a privately fostered child.

Abuse and neglect

At Haberdashers' Adams all staff are trained on the indicators of abuse and neglect to help them to identify children who may be in need of help or protection. We believe that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely stand-alone events. All staff are aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. All staff, but especially the DSL and deputies will consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families.

Indicators of abuse and neglect

Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

Physical abuse: a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. The fabrication or induction of illness (FII) in children is a relatively rare form of child abuse. Where concerns exist about FII, it requires professionals to work together, evaluating all the available evidence, in order to reach an understanding of the reasons for the child's signs and symptoms of illness. At all times professionals need to keep an open mind to ensure that they have not missed a vital piece of information'. Haberdashers' Adams will adopt the guidance [Safeguarding children in whom illness is fabricated or induced](#) and TWSP FII Best Practice Guidance.

Emotional abuse: the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be

used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education

Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy, for example, as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Safeguarding issues

At Haberdashers' Adams all staff are trained on safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

Haberdashers' Adams recognises both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse. They both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources. In some cases, the abuse will be in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or will be to the financial benefit or other advantage (such as increased status) of the perpetrator or facilitator. The abuse can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse. It can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence. Victims can be exploited even when activity appears consensual and it should be noted exploitation as well as being physical can be facilitated and/or take place online.

CCE can include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country, forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.

Some of the following can be indicators of CCE:

- children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late, and
- children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

The above CCE indicators can also be indicators of CSE, as can:

- children who have older boyfriends or girlfriends, and
- children who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant.

We will follow the DfE [Child sexual exploitation: guide for practitioners](#).

If we feel that children may be being abused through exploitation we will consult in the normal way with the relevant local authority social care team to seek advice. In Telford & Wrekin we will consider whether the incident follows a [CSE Care Support Pathway](#). The concerns will be followed through sensitively and appropriately with fellow professionals and the [CATE Referral Form](#) will be completed. In relation to the fortnightly CATE Risk Panels, where concerns are expressed around a child attending our Haberdashers' Adams, we will ensure attendance whenever possible as part of the established multi-agency process. Alongside this we have taken the same steps and made all staff aware of the TWSP [CSE Warning Signs Checklist](#). Due to the high number of reports in our borough, we will be particularly alert to the CSE and CCE.

County lines

County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”.

Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to move [and store] drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children’s homes and care homes. Children are often recruited to move drugs and money between locations and are known to be exposed to techniques such as ‘plugging’, where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection. Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs create drug debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.

We recognise one of the ways of identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes (both from home and school), when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs. In these circumstances the DSL will consider a referral to the [National Referral Mechanism](#). If a child is suspected to be at risk of or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral will also be considered alongside consideration of availability of local services/third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation, such as [CLIMB](#).

Some potential indicators of county lines involvement and exploitation are listed below, with those at the top of particular concern:

- persistently going missing from school or home and/or being found out-of-area;
- unexplained acquisition of money, clothes, or mobile phones;
- excessive receipt of texts/phone calls and/or having multiple handsets;
- relationships with controlling/older individuals or groups;
- leaving home/care without explanation;
- suspicion of physical assault/unexplained injuries;
- parental concerns;
- carrying weapons;
- significant decline in school results/performance;
- gang association or isolation from peers or social networks, and
- self-harm or significant changes in emotional well-being.

We will consider the [County Lines guidance](#) published by the Home Office.

Peer on peer abuse

At Haberdashers’ Adams all staff are trained to understand that children can abuse other children we refer to this as peer on peer abuse. Peer on peer abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying);
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm;
- sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault;
- sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be stand-alone or part of a broader pattern of abuse;
- upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm;
- sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery), and
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

Haberdashers' Adams actively seeks to raise awareness of and prevent all forms of peer on peer abuse by:

- educating all governors, its senior leadership team, staff, students, and parents about this issue;
- educating children about the nature and prevalence of peer on peer abuse, positive, responsible and safe use of social media, and the unequivocal facts about consent, via the curriculum;
- engaging parents on these issues;
- supporting the on-going welfare of the student body by drawing on multiple resources that prioritise student mental health, and by providing in-school counselling and therapy to address underlying mental health needs;
- working with governors, senior leadership team, and all staff, students and parents to address equality issues, to promote positive values, and to encourage a culture of tolerance and respect amongst all members of the school community;
- creating conditions in which our students can aspire to, and realise, safe and healthy relationships fostering a whole-school culture;
- responding to cases of peer on peer abuse promptly and appropriately, and
- ensuring that all peer on peer abuse issues are fed back to the DSL and deputies so that they can spot and address any concerning trends and identify students who may be in need of additional support.

Haberdashers' Adams actively engages with TWSP in relation to peer on peer abuse, and works closely with, for example, children's social care, the police and other schools. The relationships the school has built with these partners are essential to ensuring that the school is able to prevent, identify early, and appropriately handle cases of peer on peer abuse. The DSL (or deputy) will regularly review behaviour incident logs which can help to identify any changes in behaviour and/or concerning patterns or trends at an early stage.

Haberdashers' Adams recognises that any child can be vulnerable to peer on peer abuse due to the strength of peer influence, especially during adolescence, and staff should be alert to signs of such abuse amongst all children. Individual and situational factors can increase a child's vulnerability to abuse by their peers. We know that research suggests:

- peer on peer abuse may affect boys differently from girls (i.e. that it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys perpetrators). However, all peer on peer abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously;
- children with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND) are three times more likely to be abused than their peers without SEND, and
- some children may be more likely to experience peer on peer abuse than others as a result of certain characteristics such as sexual orientation, ethnicity, race or religious beliefs.

The response to peer on peer abuse, including reports of sexual violence or sexual harassment

We will undertake pre-planning, training for staff and implement an effective peer on peer abuse policy to help us develop the foundation for a calm, considered and appropriate response to any reports.

Haberdashers' Adams will always reassure victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. We will never give a victim the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting peer on peer abuse, including sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor will we make a victim feel ashamed for making a report.

If a member of staff thinks for whatever reason that a child may be at risk of or experiencing abuse by their peer(s), or that a child may be at risk of abusing or may be abusing their peer(s), they should discuss their concern with the DSL (or deputy) without delay.

The DSL will discuss the concern(s) or allegation(s) with the member of staff who has reported it/them and will, where necessary, take any immediate steps to ensure the safety of the child/all children affected.

All staff, especially the DSL (or deputy) will give immediate consideration as to how best to support and protect the victim and the alleged perpetrator (and any other children involved/impacted). If any of the children involved has SEND the DSL will liaise with the SENCO to assist in the management of the report.

Where any concern(s) or allegation(s) indicate(s) that indecent images of a child or children may have been shared online, the DSL will consider what urgent action can be taken, this may include seeking specialist help, such as advice from [The Internet Watch Foundation](#) and the police in preventing the images spreading further and removing the images from the internet.

The DSL (or deputy) will use their professional judgement to: (a) assess the nature and seriousness of the alleged behaviour, and (b) determine whether it is appropriate for the alleged behaviour to be dealt with internally and, if so, whether any external specialist support is required.

In borderline cases the DSL (or deputy) may consult with Family Connect, and/or other relevant agencies on a no-names basis (where possible) to determine the most appropriate response.

Where the DSL (or deputy) considers or suspects that the alleged behaviour in question might be abusive or violent on a spectrum or where the needs and circumstances of the individual child/children in question might otherwise require it, the DSL (or deputy) will contact Family Connect or the local social care team for the child and/or the police immediately and, in any event, within 24 hours of the DSL (or deputy) becoming aware of the alleged behaviour. The DSL (or deputy) will discuss the concern(s) or allegation(s) with the agency and agree on a course of action, which may include:

1. manage internally;
2. early help;
3. referral to children's social care; and
4. reporting to the police.

The Haberdashers' Adams will always carry out a written safety plan/risk assessment in respect of:

- any child who is alleged to have behaved in a way that is considered to be abusive or violent;
- any child who has reportedly been abused or affected by the alleged abusive or violent behaviour by another child, or
- any child who may be at risk due to the alleged abusive or violent behaviour by another child as deemed appropriate by the DSL.

It may be appropriate to contact children's social care and/or police to assist in carrying out a safety plan. The DSL may use and consider the [TWSP Sexually harmful behaviour - risk assessment tool](#).

Where other children have been identified as witnesses to alleged abuse or violence, consideration will also be given by the DSL (or deputy) to whether there might be any risks to those children, and whether a safety plan would be appropriate in relation to any risks presenting to them.

When responding to concern(s) or allegation(s) of peer on peer abuse, the school will:

- always consider carefully, in consultation with children's social care, the police and other relevant agencies (where they are involved), how to share information about the concern(s) or allegation(s) with the student(s) affected, their parents, staff, and other students and individuals;
- record the information that is necessary for the school and other relevant agencies (where they are involved) to respond to the concern(s) or allegation(s) and safeguard everyone involved;
- keep a record of the legal purpose for sharing the information with any third party, including relevant authorities, and ensure that the third party has agreed to handle the information securely and to only use it for the agreed legal purpose, and
- be mindful of and act in accordance with its safeguarding and data protection duties.

Haberdashers' Adams will use the following guidance to assist in the managing of reports [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges: advice for governing bodies, proprietors, head teachers, principals, senior leadership teams and designated safeguarding leads](#).

Where necessary for effective safeguarding we will utilise/seek resources and seek support from established sources. We will consider and in some cases access the [Peer on peer abuse toolkit](#) to assist in our decision making and will also consider the [Brook traffic light tool](#).

In relation to sexting, also known as youth produced sexual imagery, this Haberdashers' Adams will where necessary consult with guidance produced by [The UK Council for Child Internet Safety \(UKCCIS\) Education Group Sexting in Schools and Colleges](#) and DfE guidance [Searching, screening and confiscation](#). The DSL (or deputy) will take the lead on these issues.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children

All those who are part of the Haberdashers' Adams community believe that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable and will not be tolerated.

Haberdashers' Adams understands that sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of **any** age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children.

We recognise that children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. We will ensure that **all** victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Staff are aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. We know that evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk.

Haberdashers' Adams will ensure that staff are aware of the importance of:

- sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as "banter", "part of growing up", "just having a laugh" or "boys being boys", and
- challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

Sexual violence

Our staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. We refer to sexual violence as sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described below:

Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Assault by Penetration: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Haberdashers' Adams believe that **consent** is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g. to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.

Sexual harassment

When referring to sexual harassment Haberdashers' Adams mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual “jokes” or taunting;
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone’s clothes and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature, and
- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. It may include:
 - non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos;
 - sexualised online bullying;
 - unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media;
 - sexual exploitation; coercion and threats; and
 - upskirting.

Upskirting

The Voyeurism (Offences) Act, which is commonly known as the Upskirting Act, came into force on 12 April 2019. Haberdashers’ Adams recognises ‘Upskirting’ is where someone takes a picture under a person’s clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is a criminal offence. Anyone of any gender, can be a victim.

Please refer to our policy and procedures with regard to peer on peer abuse

Serious violence

At Haberdashers’ Adams all staff are aware of indicators, which may signal that children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs. Staff will be aware of the associated risks and understand the measures in place to manage these. We will follow the advice provided in the Home Office’s [Preventing youth violence and gang involvement](#) and its [Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines](#) guidance.

Mental Health

At Haberdashers’ Adams all staff are aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

We recognise only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. Staff will be made aware of how these children’s experiences, can impact on their mental health, behaviour and education.

If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken, by speaking to the DSL or a deputy and recording their concern.

We will follow the DfE and guidance on [Preventing and Tackling Bullying](#), and [Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools](#).

Please refer to our Approach to Positive Mental Health

Children and the court system

Haberdashers' Adams recognises that sometimes children are required to give evidence in criminal courts, for crimes committed against them or for other crimes they have witnessed. We will follow the age appropriate guides to support children [5-11 year-olds](#) and [12-17 year-olds](#).

Haberdashers' Adams will follow these guides to ensure the correct process is followed and support and special measures are made available.

We understand that when child arrangements via the family courts are made following separation this can be a stressful and entrenched conflict in families and can this can be stressful for children. We will follow the [guidance of the Ministry of Justice](#) in managing these situations.

Children missing from education

Where children have gone missing we will follow the [Local Missing Children Process](#).

At Haberdashers' Adams staff are aware that children going missing, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse or exploitation and child criminal exploitation, including involvement in county lines. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage. We will use early help strategies if necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future. As part of induction staff will be made aware of their school's/college's unauthorised absence and children missing from education procedures.

Children with family members in prison

At Haberdashers' Adams we recognise that children who have a parent in prison are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. We will use the information from [NICCO](#), to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.

Domestic abuse

Haberdashers' Adams recognises domestic violence and abuse as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological;
- physical;
- sexual;
- financial; and
- emotional.

We understand exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result. Domestic abuse affecting young people can also occur within their personal relationships, as well as in the context of their home life.

Haberdashers' Adams will always liaise with agencies in a two-way process where domestic abuse and/or violence is a factor in a household. Children within our care will be supported where needed. We are part of the Operation ENCOMPASS process where domestic incidents are shared directly with us, so that we have an initial awareness. To this end, we will be part of any agency referral, in a two-way process, such as the Domestic Violence Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) or any other named agencies where these specific issues are a factor that may impair and impact on children's development.

Refuge runs the National Domestic Abuse Helpline, which can be called free of charge and in confidence, 24 hours a day on 0808 2000 247. Its website provides guidance and support for potential victims, as well

as those who are worried about friends and loved ones. It also has a form through which a safe time from the team for a call can be booked.

We will use the following additional advice on identifying children who are affected by domestic abuse and how they can be helped:

- [NSPCC- UK domestic-abuse Signs Symptoms Effects](#)
- [Refuge what is domestic violence/effects of domestic violence on children](#)
- [SafeLives: young people and domestic abuse.](#)

Homelessness

Haberdashers' Adams understands that being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The DSL (and any deputies) are aware of contact details and referral routes in to the [Local Housing Authority](#) so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. As appropriate, we will make referrals and/or hold discussions with the Local Housing Authority. However, this does not, and will not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

Haberdashers' Adams staff will consider homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis.

We recognise in some cases 16 and 17 year olds could be living independently from their parents or guardians, for example through their exclusion from the family home, and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) will ensure appropriate referrals are made based on the child's circumstances. In these cases will follow the department and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government joint statutory guidance on the [provision of accommodation for 16 and 17 year olds who may be homeless and/ or require accommodation](#).

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage)

Haberdashers' Adams recognise that so-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices, such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving "honour" often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. We are aware of this dynamic and will consider additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. Haberdashers' Adams sees all forms of HBA as abuse (regardless of the motivation) and will handle and escalate as such. We will ensure the school community are alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA, or already having suffered HBA.

Actions

If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBA or who has suffered from HBA, they should speak to the DSL (or deputy). As appropriate, they will activate the local safeguarding procedures by contacting Family Connect/local social care team for the child and if necessary the police.

FGM

Haberdashers' Adams understand that FGM comprises of all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

As a Haberdashers' Adams we will follow the National FGM Centre [Female Genital Mutilation: Guidance for schools](#).

FGM mandatory reporting duty for teachers

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers along with regulated health and social care professionals in

England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils or students, but the same definition of what is meant by “to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out” is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies. Information on when and how to make a report can be found at [Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information](#).

Teachers **must** personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with our DSL (or deputy) and involve children’s social care as appropriate. The duty does not apply in relation to those at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) or in cases where the woman is 18 or over. In these cases, teachers will follow our local safeguarding procedures and report to Family Connect or the local social care team for the child. The following is a useful summary of the FGM mandatory reporting duty: [FGM Fact Sheet](#).

In respect of FGM we will adopt the local [TWSP FGM Practice Guidelines and Resource Pack](#) as part of safeguarding responsibilities and inform/educate our staff in this particular area.

Forced marriage

Haberdashers’ Adams understands that forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England and Wales. We know that a forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some communities use religion and culture as a way to coerce a person into marriage. We play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage.

We will follow the Forced Marriage Unit published [statutory guidance](#) and [Multi-agency guidelines](#). Our staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information, contact: 020 7008 0151 or email fm@fco.gov.uk

Preventing radicalisation

As a school we understand children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to our role in protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, we will also protect children from this risk as part of our safeguarding approach.

- **Extremism** is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.
- **Radicalisation** refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
- **Terrorism** is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat **must** be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

We accept that there is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences, such as family and friends may contribute to a child’s vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media or the internet) and settings (such as within the home).

Haberdashers’ Adams understands it is where possible our role to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation being radicalised. As with other safeguarding risks, through appropriate training staff will be alert to changes in children’s behaviour, which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff will use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which must include reporting their concerns to the DSL (or deputy) who will consider making a Prevent referral.

The Prevent duty

Haberdashers' Adams is subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of our functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

We see The Prevent duty as part of our wider safeguarding obligation. Our DSL and deputies and other senior leaders are familiar with the revised [Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales](#), especially paragraphs 57-76.

As a college/sixth form we will follow the additional guidance: [Prevent duty guidance: for further education institutions in England and Wales](#) that applies to colleges.

We will follow the published advice for schools on the [Prevent duty](#).

We aim to ensure all staff have completed training on the Prevent duty.

Channel

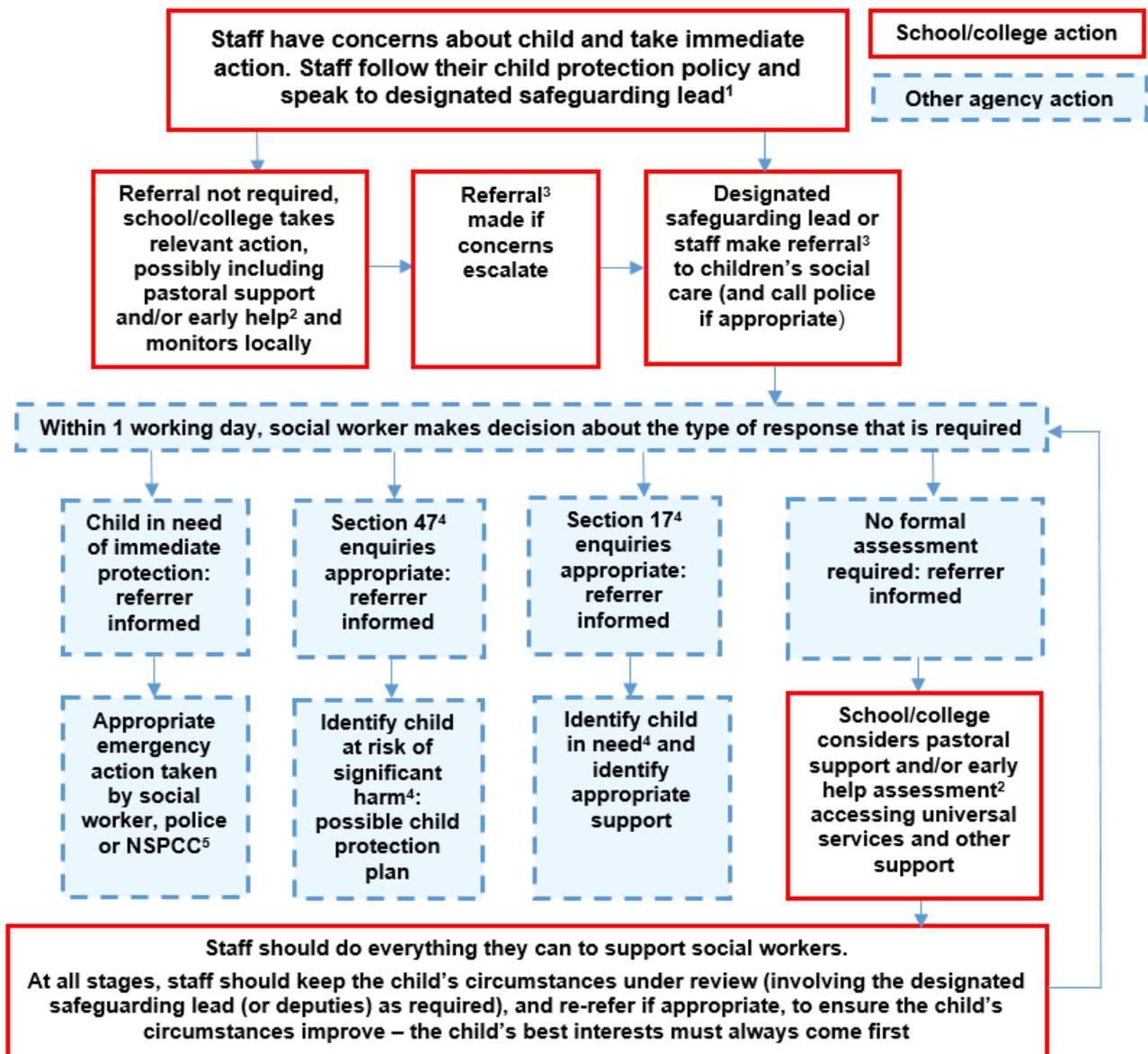
Haberdashers' Adams recognise Channel as a confidential programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. We will refer to the relevant Channel programme if we are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation. We will always seek the individual's consent to do so. We will follow the [Channel guidance](#).

If we feel children are being abused through extremism or being radicalised, we will consult directly with Family Connect or the local social care team for the child and the police PREVENT team, and seek advice. This is done with a [PREVENT referral form](#) (please see [the flowchart](#)). The PREVENT referral will be sent to Family Connect or the local social care team for the child and the police. As with all referrals this referral will be dealt with appropriately with professionals. If it is deemed from the PREVENT team that the intervention is not criminal and does not warrant a Channel Panel, but needs local support. We will work with those professional leads for Telford & Wrekin Council. Presently that is **Jas Bedesha**. Our policy also recognises that the local police can be contacted in imminent circumstances on 01386 591835/591825 or 591816 and at prevent@warwickshireandwestmercia.pnn.police.uk.

What to do if you have concerns about a child

Staff working at Haberdashers' Adams maintain the attitude of '**it could happen here**' where safeguarding is concerned and will always act in the **best** interests of the child.

If staff have any **concerns** about a child's welfare, they must act on them immediately. The following flow chart sets out the process for staff when they have concerns about a child.



Where someone has a concern about the welfare of a child, they should speak to the DSL (or deputy). Options will then include;

- managing any support for the child internally via the school's own pastoral processes;
- an early help assessment; or
- a referral for statutory services, for example, as the child is in need or suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. This will involve contacting Family Connect or the local social care team for the child.

[NPCC- When to call the police](#) will be considered by the DSL to help them understand when they should consider calling the police and what to expect when they do.

All referrals to the local social team must be followed up in writing using the social care team's relevant referral/request forms. For referrals in Telford & Wrekin we will use the [Request for service form](#).

If in exceptional circumstances, the DSL or a deputy is not available, the person who has the concern should speak to a member of the senior leadership team and/or take advice from Family Connect or the local social care team for the child. In these circumstances, any action taken should be shared with the DSL (or deputy) as soon as is practically possible.

Staff should not assume a colleague or another professional will take action and share information that might be critical in keeping children safe. They should be mindful that early information sharing is vital for effective identification, assessment and allocation of appropriate service provision. [Information Sharing: Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services to Children, Young People, Parents and Carers](#) supports staff who have to make decisions about sharing information. If in any doubt about sharing

information, staff should speak to the DSL or a deputy. Fears about sharing information **must not** be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety of children.

Referral agencies

Telford & Wrekin social care team Family Connect 01952 385385 Out of Hours 01952 676500	Shropshire social care team First Point of Contact 0345 678 9021 Out of Hours 0345 6789040	Staffordshire social care team First Response 0800 1313 126 Out of Hours 0345 604 2886 or 07815 492613	Wolverhampton social care team Safeguarding Service 01902 555392 Out of Hours 01902 552999
If you think a child is in immediate danger, call the police on 999			
Childline 0800 1111	NSPCC 0800 800 5000	Protecting Vulnerable People (West Mercia Police): 0300 333 3000	

Immediate response to a child or parent

Staff will follow effective safeguarding practice which includes:

- not promising confidentiality at this initial stage as it is very likely a concern will have to be shared further (for example, with the DSL or children's social care) to discuss next steps. Staff will only share the report with those people who are necessary in order to progress it. It is important that the victim understands what the next steps will be and who the report will be passed to;
- recognising a child is likely to disclose to someone they trust: this could be **anyone** on the school staff. It is important that the person to whom the child discloses recognises that the child has placed them in a position of trust. They should be supportive and respectful of the child;
- listening carefully to the child, being non-judgmental, being clear about boundaries and how the report will be progressed, not asking leading questions and only prompting the child where necessary with open questions – where, when, what, etc or TED 'tell me', 'explain to me' and 'describe';
- considering the best way to make a record of the report. Best practice is to wait until the end of the report and immediately write up a thorough summary. This allows the staff member to devote their full attention to the child and to listen to what they are saying. It may be appropriate to make notes during the report (especially if a second member of staff is present). However, if making notes, staff should be conscious of the need to remain engaged with the child and not appear distracted by the note taking. Either way, it is essential a written record is made;
- only recording the facts as the child presents them. The notes should not reflect the personal opinion of the note taker. We are aware that notes of such reports could become part of a statutory assessment by children's social care and/or part of a criminal investigation;
- where the report includes an online element, we will be aware of searching, screening and confiscation advice (for schools) and UKCCIS sexting advice (for schools and colleges). The key consideration is for staff not to view or forward illegal images of a child. The highlighted advice provides more details on what to do when viewing an image is unavoidable;
- if possible, managing reports with two members of staff present, (preferably one of them being the DSL or a deputy). However, this might not always be possible, and
- informing the DSL (or deputy), as soon as practically possible, if the DSL (or deputy) is not involved in the initial report.

If conversations need to take place and confidentiality is paramount to welfare, then these conversations will be held in appropriate settings and away from any general areas, where that confidentiality may be compromised.

We will never allow fears about sharing information to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety of children. We expect **concerns that arise in a morning will be reported to the DSL (or deputies) by lunchtime that day. Concerns that arise in an afternoon should be reported by or as close to the end of the school day.** Any concerns arising outside of the normal school day should be reported as quickly as possible. If in doubt concerned parties should talk with the DSL (or deputy). **Delay is unacceptable.**

Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, we will make a referral to children's social care (and if appropriate the police) immediately.

The school's role is to refer the information received and **under no circumstances** become the investigator.

We will work appropriately with each child, their family and other agencies to protect in all cases the welfare of the child. We will work in partnership and fulfil the ethos and abide by the principles of the [Telford and Wrekin threshold guidance](#) or the threshold guidance for the local social care team for the child.

Staff working at this school may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead professional. Any such cases will be kept under constant review and consideration given to a referral to children's social care assessment for statutory services if the child's situation does not appear to be improving or is getting worse.

Staff working at this school will also be made aware of the process for making referrals to children's social care and statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989, especially **section 17 (children in need)** and **section 47 (a child suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm)** that may follow a referral, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.

A **child in need** is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. Local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989.

Local authorities, with the help of other organisations as appropriate, have a duty to make enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 if they have reasonable cause to suspect that a **child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm**. Such enquiries enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare and must be initiated where there are concerns about maltreatment, including all forms of abuse and neglect, female genital mutilation or other so-called honour based violence, and extra-familial threats like radicalisation and sexual exploitation.

Where there are visible injuries all staff should record these on a body map diagram and describe them the best they can. We will assume good evidential practice to get two persons involved who have seen the injury and can account for it on the body map, then immediately follow up with a referral as described above. The body map on CPOMS can be used for this.

Under **no** circumstances will staff photograph injuries seen on children. School staff are not expert witnesses. If the concern is around non-accidental injury then that is a matter that requires immediate attention on the day resulting in an appropriate referral to Family Connect or the local social care team for the child. Those professionals will control the process of photographic evidence gathering underway and assessment.

For staff to interpret any concerns this school will assess each incident as it appears. In respect of assessing any bruising to a child this school will refer to the [Bruising of Children guidance produced by the TWSP](#) to assist their decision making.

Prior to any educational visit, a risk assessment will be completed to consider if the DSL (or a deputy) needs to be present. We will always consider how quickly a DSL can respond to a safeguarding issue if they are not present. Where safeguarding concerns are raised during an educational visit the DSL (or deputy) must be notified without delay, even if they are not physically present at the site of the educational visit. They will liaise with the person responsible for the education visit to manage the concern and refer to the relevant agencies.

The role of the local authority

Within one working day of a referral being made, a local authority social worker should acknowledge receipt to Haberdashers' Adams as the referrer and make a decision about the next steps and the type of response that is required. This will include determining whether:

- the child requires immediate protection and urgent action is required;
- the child is in need, and should be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989;
- there is reasonable cause to suspect the child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, and whether enquiries must be made and the child assessed under section 47 of the Children Act 1989;
- any services are required by the child and family and what type of services;
- further specialist assessments are required to help the local authority to decide what further action to take, and
- to see the child as soon as possible if the decision is taken that the referral requires further assessment.

The referrer will, even if they are not the DSL (or deputy), follow up if this information if it is not forthcoming.

If, after a referral, the child's situation does not appear to be improving, Haberdashers' Adams will consider following TWSP [local escalation procedures](#) or those for the safeguarding partnership for the child to ensure our concerns have been addressed and, most importantly, that the child's situation improves.

Record keeping

All concerns, discussions and decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions, should be recorded in writing using the Haberdashers' Adams "concern about a child reporting form" and this will be logged using the electronic recording system (CPOMS). If in doubt about recording requirements, staff will discuss with DSL (or deputy).

Anyone who has a concern or received a disclosure should follow these recording principles:

- record the date, time, place and context of disclosure or concern, recording facts and who you shared them with;
- record where you spoke with the child or parent and personal safety details, such as 'I discussed the incident with the child in the Headteacher's office with the door open' or justify if it were closed, but naming those who you told this to be the case. If alone, reason that rationale stating 'the child stated they would only confide in me if I was alone';
- if it is observation of bruising or an injury try to record detail, e.g. 'right arm, above elbow', 'bruise approximately 5cm in diameter noticed on back of lower right leg';
- note the non-verbal behaviour and the key words in the language used by the child or parent (try not to translate into 'proper terms' ensuring that you use the child or parent's own words). Body language should be noted and support any record of disclosure, and
- it is important to retain on file signed original handwritten notes and pass them on to the DSL (or deputy) who may ask you to complete a written referral to children's social care.

Haberdashers' Adams has adopted guidance from TWSP Workbook for Designated Safeguarding Leads and Governors/Committee Members/Trustees/Proprietors with responsibility for safeguarding, incorporating: Advice note on Child Protection record keeping.

We note down concerns on a Concern about a Child Reporting form. Concerns are stored electronically for that child using CPOMS.

This Haberdashers' Adams has adopted an electronically maintained recording system called Child Protection Online Management System (CPOMS). The CPOMS system is a totally secure system of record keeping which enables us to quickly encapsulate a child journey with us. We will ensure that a restricted number of staff will have full access to this system as named key holders. If concerns have been logged by staff via this process it should not be presumed that this is an instant notification that has been seen immediately. If appropriate the issue should not assume anything and a verbal conversation should also take place if needed for clarification.

What to do if you have safeguarding concerns about another staff member who may pose a risk of harm to children

If staff have safeguarding concerns, or an allegation is made about another member of staff (including supply staff and volunteers) posing a risk of harm to children, then:

- this should be referred to the Headmaster; or
- where there are concerns/allegations about the Headmaster, this should be referred to the chair of governors;

Any concerns including allegations that may meet the harms test will be addressed as set out in Part four of KCSIE. We will make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns, or would have been had they not resigned.

The LADO for Telford & Wrekin Council **Glenn Ashbrooke** will be informed of all allegations that come to our attention and appear to meet the criteria set out in Working Together to Safeguarding Children 2018 and part four of KCSIE, so he can consult police and children's social care services as appropriate.

This school believes that those who work within our community are in positions of trust and as such codes of conduct are based on the underlying principle that the highest standards are expected from all. In line with KCSIE a separate code of conduct policy will be adapted by this setting for staff and governors.

[Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in educational settings](#) produced by the Safer Recruitment Consortium, provides excellent guidance on the expected standards of all those that work with children. We will make all those in the school community aware of its existence and this will work alongside the separate code of conduct mentioned above and any established human resources processes currently in place.

To help avoid potential allegations and for the safety and welfare of pupils and the protection of staff, we will make classrooms highly visible places whereby easy viewing is possible. The masking of windows is forbidden and as such treated as a safeguarding issue for the protection of all. There may be exceptional circumstances where masking of classrooms is needed and justified, for example, for the teaching of drama, in these cases the Headmaster will make a judgement on a case by case basis being appropriate, balanced and proportionate.

Please see our procedure for managing safeguarding concerns, or allegations against staff (including supply staff and volunteers).

What to do if you are concerned about another person's safeguarding practices in the School

All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the Haberdashers' Adams safeguarding regime and know that such concerns will be taken seriously by our senior leadership team.

Please refer to our Whistleblowing procedures.

Where staff feel that they cannot report a concern through the above channels general guidance can be found at [Advice on whistleblowing](#). The [NSPCC whistleblowing helpline](#) is available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call 0800 028 0285 or email help@nspcc.org.uk

Part two: The management of safeguarding

The **designated governor** with responsibility for safeguarding is **Delia Whitworth**. They have attended TWSP safeguarding governor training. All governors have complete child protection and safeguarding training.

Haberdashers' Adams governing body are committed to working together to create and maintain a safe learning environment for the children and young people attending this setting. We will ensure that policies and procedures in place allow for suitable action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguarding and promote children's welfare.

All staff and governor meetings will have child protection and safeguarding as an agenda item on them; this is testament to our Haberdashers' Adams making these priority areas and at the forefront of our minds.

The Haberdashers' Adams premises are safe and the grounds are not open to unwanted intruders.

We will ensure that suitable arrangements are in place to provide access for all staff to access safeguarding supervision.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Haberdashers' Adams governing body has appointed **Daniel Biggins** to be the DSL of this school and **Sara Bowater, Sam Obeng-Asare and Colette Lonergan** to be their deputies.

Daniel Biggins will take ultimate responsibility for safeguarding and child protection at Haberdashers' Adams as the DSL.

The DSL and any deputies will liaise with TWSP and work with other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children.

During term time, the DSL and/or a deputy will always be available (during our normal Haberdashers' Adams hours, including weekends where appropriate) for the staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns with. During out of hours/out of term activities we will provide appropriate cover by ensuring the DSL and/or a deputy is available.

The DSL and any deputies will undergo two-day 'newly appointed designated safeguarding lead' training as recognised by TWSP to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. They will attend one-day 'designated safeguard lead refresher training' as recognised by TWSP every two years. In addition to their formal training as set out above, their knowledge and skills will be updated, for example, via Telford & Wrekin Council's Education Safeguarding e-bulletins, attending termly designated safeguarding lead refreshers and taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments, at regular intervals, and at least annually, to keep up with any developments relevant to their role. We aim to ensure at least one DSL and any deputies attend each termly update. All designated safeguarding leads and any deputies will disseminate training to all relevant staff and governors.

Multi-agency working

The Haberdashers' Adams governing body and the DSL are familiar with the TWSP arrangements. They will engage with the TWSP as required. They will follow the Telford & Wrekin Threshold Guidance or the appropriate threshold guidance for where the child resides or for who is responsible for the child, to follow the local protocol for assessments. The governing body/board/proprietor of Haberdashers' Adams expect staff to work with social care, the police, health services and other services to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. This includes us providing a coordinated offer of early help when additional needs are identified by us or another agency. We will never restrict access for children's social care to conduct a section 17 or section 47 assessment.

Information sharing

Haberdashers' Adams recognise that information is vital in identifying and tackling all forms of abuse and neglect. The governing body/board/proprietor expect all staff to share information with practitioners and local agencies. We are committed to sharing information as early as possible to help identify, assess and respond to risks or concerns about the safety and welfare of children, whether this is when problems are first emerging, or where a child already known to the local authority children's social care.

All child protection records are clearly marked as such and are kept securely locked on the premises and/or within CPOMS, the nominated persons are responsible, accountable, documented and are

identifiable within our school for total security at the setting. Also, procedures are in place when a member of staff leaves the setting or is on long term sick leave for their access to cease. Withdrawal of child protection records from the Haberdashers' Adams by staff will be noted and signed for, as will files released to professionals.

The child protection file is a separate file to the educational records. It must be noted that if files are asked to be secured, both files are key elements in any processes for which they are needed. It is important that on releasing files they are signed for on release and on return.

Pupil record files must be kept until the individual reaches the age of 25 years or in certain circumstances later. At this point the file should be disposed of confidentially.

In respect of files being released when requested by the Police under [Section 29 of the Data Protection Act 2018 a form entitled 'Request to external organisation for the disclosure of personal data to the police-Under Schedule 2 Part 1 Paragraph 2 of the Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR Article 6\(1\)d'](#) should accompany that release and a copy will be retained for our records. This school will also seek advice and adopt the [Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners](#). If in any doubt we will seek advice from our **Data Protection Officer, Jon Stork**. Upon releasing records the school will request ID Badges for release. If the Police are only after minimal data e.g. address or phone number, we will ensure we check the police ID and we will record what information was asked for and the name of the police officer requesting it. A permission form may not be required on these occasions.

No-named statistics in relation to child protection are an important part of performance information. These maybe shared by the DSL with staff, other agencies or the governing body/proprietor/management committee.

In our management of information sharing we will use the following:

- Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#), which includes a myth-busting guide to information sharing;
- [Information Sharing: Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services to Children, Young People, Parents and Carers](#). The seven golden rules for sharing information will be especially useful;
- The [Information Commissioner's Office \(ICO\)](#), which includes ICO GDPR FAQs and guidance from the department, and
- [Data protection: toolkit for schools](#) - Guidance to support schools with data protection activity, including compliance with the GDPR.

When a child leaves the school, the DSL will ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible (ideally within five working days of the child starting at their new school or college), ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt will be obtained. As a school we will transfer the child protection file separately from the main pupil file. As a receiving school we will ensure key staff such as designated safeguarding leads and SENCOs, are aware as required. In addition to the child protection file, the DSL will also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving. The current host school in this process should **not** photocopy and retain child protection records as this is deemed from the Information Commissioners Office that this would contravene The Data Protection Act 2018, but rather produce a chronology to pass on with the child protection records and retain a copy of this chronology for themselves for audit purposes, this would be deemed as best practice.

All child protection records are reviewed annually by the DSL (or deputy) and checked to be chronological, tidy, legible and factual in content. This should be undertaken each year, as records may sometimes be immediately required by professionals. Where reports are needed for child protection and safeguarding meetings these should include attendance figures.

Training

The governing body will ensure that all staff undergo face-to-face safeguarding and child protection training and online safety training at induction. We will update staff safeguarding and child protection training at a minimum every three years. All staff will receive training in managing sexual violence and sexual harassment. They will receive regular safeguarding and child protection and updates as required, and at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children. The

governing body will be available for staff to contribute to and shape our safeguarding arrangements and child protection policy.

Online safety

The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. Child sexual exploitation; radicalisation; sexual predation; technology often provides the platform that facilitates harm. An effective approach to online safety empowers Haberdashers' Adams to protect and educate the whole school community in our use of technology and we will work with our information technology partners to identify, intervene in and escalate any incident where appropriate.

The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable:

- **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material; for example pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views;
- **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example commercial advertising as well as adults posing as children or young adults and
- **conduct:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example making, sending and receiving explicit images, or online bullying.

As a maintained school we adhere to [The Corporate Information Security Policy](#) (CISP) including Acceptable Use of Equipment and the [Social Media Policy-Acceptable Use for Employees](#). We will make all aware of its existence and importance. Where appropriate, intervention will take place when anyone uses e-technology in an unacceptable fashion.

The governing body will carry out a risk assessment to determine what level of filtering and monitoring is required. We will ensure that appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place through our appointed information technology (IT) services provider. This addresses and includes all online risk of harm, including risks posed by the online activity of extremist and terrorist groups. On occasions, unacceptable websites might be accessed inadvertently; if this occurs then this should be closed down immediately and logged and reported to the Headteacher, DSL and to the IT services provider.

Please see our policy on the safe use of mobile technology in the school's behaviour policy.

Haberdashers' Adams recognises online safety is a major concern for all professionals'. For information and support staff will refer to the 'information and support' section of Annex C: Online safety KCSIE.

We will carry out regular reviews of online safety because technology in this area evolves and changes rapidly. This will help assure us that our online safety arrangements are effective.

If we ask children to learn online at home we will consider DfE guidance to ensure they do so safely: [safeguarding-in-schools-colleges-and-other-providers](#) and [safeguarding-and-remote-education](#).

Haberdashers' Adams takes seriously its duties to assist parents and help them with on line safeguarding resources. As such, we will make them aware of relevant support services, including those listed on page 106 of KCSIE.

Opportunities to teach safeguarding

Haberdashers' Adams will teach safeguarding, including online safety. We will do this through our PSHE programme.

Staff

All staff, supply staff, contractors and visitors, are informed of the name of the DSL and deputies and the school's procedures for protecting children, for example, how to report their concerns, suspicions and how to receive, record and report disclosures.

Staff should not accept personal invitation visits to the homes of children unless permission or instruction has been sought from the Headmaster and it is viewed as a professional appointment, for example,

supporting education welfare issues etc. This should be viewed on a case by case basis. To support this, guidance from the Department of Education (September 2010) states 'Meetings with pupils away from the school premises should only be arranged with the specified approval of the head teacher and the prior permission of the pupil in question'. We accept this guidance from the Department of Education (September 2010) stating that in the case of private meetings; 'Staff and volunteers should be aware that private meetings with individual pupils could give cause for concern. There will be occasions when a confidential interview or a one-to-one meeting is necessary. Such interviews should be conducted in a room with visual access or an area which is likely to be frequented by other people. Another pupil or adult should be present or nearby. Where conditions cannot apply, staff should ensure that another adult knows that the interview is taking place'.

Parents

Parents play an important role in protecting their children from abuse. Haberdashers' Adams is required to consider the safety of the child and should a concern arise, professional advice may be sought prior to contacting parents. If deemed appropriate, parents will be contacted, and the school will continue to work with them to support the needs of their child. Consent from the parents will be sought, although in exceptional circumstances and with the best interests of the child being considered, this may be overridden.

Haberdashers' Adams aims to help parents understand their responsibility for the welfare of all children, which includes their duty to refer cases to social care services and/or police in the interests of the child. The governing body will include a child protection statement in the Haberdashers' Adams prospectus and all parents can view a copy of this policy.

Parents that have concerns regarding a member of staff can in the first instance raise those with the Headmaster. This may involve sharing those concerns with the relevant agencies. Where the parent has concerns regarding the Headmaster, the chair of governors should be consulted in the first instance.

Parents can liaise with Ofsted on such conduct issues or regulatory concerns, advice can be found on its website www.ofsted.gov.uk

On occasions Ofsted may forward complaints that may raise a safeguarding concern about our school via Family Connect. In such instances we will work with all agencies within Family Connect to clearly respond to Ofsted on a case by case basis.

Parents/Carers can also access Ofsted [Parent View](#) which is an online survey questionnaire where parents can give their views. Where possible, this will be monitored regularly by the school to quickly address any concerns.

All complaints should be made via our school's complaints procedures.

We will keep parents informed of all areas of safeguarding and child protection through the regular methods of communication.

Haberdashers' Adams wish to make it clear to parents the standards, behaviour and respect we expect from them and conversely from us. If a parent's behaviour is a cause for concern, then we will ask them to leave the school premises. We wish to make it clear that in serious cases, the **Headteacher** can/will notify parents in writing that their implied licence to be on the school premises is temporarily revoked, subject to any representations that the parent may wish to make. This school will give parents the opportunity to formally express their views on the decision to bar in writing and this will be reviewed via the complaints policy. Further information can be found in our policy on "Vexatious Parents."

Schools are private places. We will therefore act to ensure they remain a safe place for all. The public has no automatic right of entry.

Haberdashers' Adams expect parents to talk to us about any concerns they have about care and education provided by us in the first instance. We urge all parents not to express these concerns on social media platforms, at least not before sharing these concerns with us first.

Inspection

Haberdashers' Adams recognises its responsibilities for safeguarding within the remit of Ofsted.

Safer recruitment

The governing body is committed to preventing people who pose a risk of harm from working with children. We will adhere to all statutory responsibilities to check staff who work with children, taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required and ensuring volunteers are appropriately supervised.

The governing body ensures that at least one of the persons who conducts an interview has completed safer recruitment training. These persons will complete the TWSP recommended Safer Recruitment Consortium training.

The following persons have completed safer recruitment training for this school:

Gary Hickey (Headmaster)

Joy Tomkinson (CFO)

Daniel Biggins (DSL)

Jill Stork (Personnel Manager)

Please see our safer recruitment policy and procedures.

Children's wishes

The governing body and leaders of Haberdashers' Adams, will ensure the children's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide. The Headmaster and DSL will put systems in place to for children to express their views and give feedback. We will always operate with the **best** interests of the child at heart.

Residential accommodation

As a school with boarding provision we understand the additional factors we must consider with regard to safeguarding. Staff are alert to inappropriate pupil or student relationships and the potential for peer on peer abuse. We will follow all guidance as set out in Annex D: Boarding school, residential special schools, residential colleges and children's homes KCSIE.

Children who need a social worker (Child in Need and Child Protection Plans)

Children may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. Children may need this help due to abuse, neglect and complex family circumstances. A child's experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm, as well as educationally disadvantaged in facing barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and mental health.

Local authorities should share the fact a child has a social worker, and the DSL will hold and use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interests of the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes.

Where children need a social worker, this information will be used by the DSL (or deputies) to inform decisions about safeguarding (for example, responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks) and about promoting welfare (for example, considering the provision of pastoral and/or academic support, alongside action by statutory services).

Children requiring mental health support

Haberdashers' Adams recognises that we have an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of our pupils.

Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. The governing body have put clear systems and processes in place for identifying possible mental health problems, including routes to escalate and clear referral and accountability systems.

Looked after children and previously looked after children

Haberdashers' Adams recognises that the most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse and/or neglect. All staff at our school have the knowledge and skills to keep looked after children safe. The DSL will hold the details of each child's social worker and the name of the virtual school head in the authority that looks after the child. They are responsible for ensuring all staff have the information they need in relation to a child's looked after status and the child's contact arrangements with birth parents of those with parental responsibility. They will also have information about the child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him/her.

Haberdashers' Adams recognises a previously looked after child potentially remains vulnerable.

When dealing with looked after children and previously looked after children we will work with all agencies to take prompt action where necessary to safeguard these children.

The designated teacher

The governing body/proprietor appoint Daniel Biggins as the designated teacher to work with the local authorities to promote the educational achievement of registered pupils who are looked after. With the commencement of sections 4 to 6 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, designated teachers have responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of children who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales. The designated teacher has appropriate training and relevant qualifications and experiences to fulfil this role.

Haberdashers' Adams will follow the statutory guidance on [The Roles and Responsibilities of the Designated Teacher](#).

Virtual school heads

As an academy, the designated teacher should work with the virtual school head to discuss how funding can be best used to support the progress of looked after children in the school and meet the needs identified in the child's personal education plan. The designated teacher also works with the virtual school head to promote the educational achievement of previously looked after children.

As a non-maintained Haberdashers' Adams we have an appropriately trained teacher who will take the lead in working with the virtual school head. The teacher works with the virtual school head to discuss how funding can be best used to support the progress of looked after children in the school and meet the needs identified in the child's personal education plan. The teacher also works with the virtual school head to promote the educational achievement of previously looked after children.

The current Virtual School Head for Telford and Wrekin is **Michelle Salter**.

We will follow the statutory guidance on [Promoting the Education of Looked After Children](#).

Care leavers (post 16)

The DSL understands the ongoing responsibilities of local authorities to the young people who cease to be looked after and become care leavers. The DSL will hold details of the local authority Personal Advisor appointed to guide and support the care leaver, and will liaise with them as necessary regarding any issues of concern affecting the care leaver.

Children who have special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND)

Haberdashers' Adams recognises that children who have SEND can face additional safeguarding challenges. We accept the additional barriers that can exist when recognising abuse and neglect of children in the group. These can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- being more prone to peer group isolation than other children;

- the potential for children with SEND being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs, and
- communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

To help address these additional challenges Haberdashers' Adams we will provide extra pastoral support for children with SEND.

The SENCO for Haberdashers' Adams is **Daniel Biggins**
The Head of Learning Support is **Jan Walsh**.

The use of 'reasonable force'

There are circumstances when it is appropriate for staff at Haberdashers' Adams to use reasonable force to safeguard children and young people. The term 'reasonable force' covers the broad range of actions used by staff that involve a degree of physical contact to control or restrain children. This can range from guiding a child to safety by the arm, to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a young person needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury. 'Reasonable' in these circumstances means us 'using no more than is needed'. Our use of force may involve either passive physical contact, such as standing between pupils or blocking a pupil's path, or active physical contact such as leading a pupil by the arm out of the classroom.

We will always follow the advice for schools on the Use of [Reasonable Force in Schools](#).

Haberdashers' Adams believe that the adoption of a 'no contact' policy at our school could leave staff unable to fully support and protect our pupils and students. We will adopt a sensible approach allowing staff to make appropriate physical contact. The decision on whether to or not to use reasonable force to control or restrain a child is down to the professional judgement of the staff concerned and should always depend on individual circumstances.

When using reasonable force in response to risks presented by incidents involving children with SEND or with medical conditions, we will consider the risks carefully because we recognise the additional vulnerability of these groups. We will consider our duties under the Equality Act 2010 in relation to making reasonable adjustments, non-discrimination and our Public Sector Equality Duty.

Haberdashers' Adams will plan positive and proactive behaviour support, for instance through drawing up individual behaviour plans for more vulnerable children, and agreeing them with parents and carers, we aim to reduce the occurrence of challenging behaviour and the need to use reasonable force. We will only use reasonable force where de-escalation processes have failed.

Poor or irregular attendance

Haberdashers' Adams recognised figure for persistence absence is being less than 90%, although concerns may still be raised if above this. We will comply with the statutory guidance Children Missing Education.

In respect of this and at a local Telford & Wrekin Council level, we will require the behaviour and attendance lead to refer to use the established protocol document of notification to the Local Authority, filling out the appropriate paperwork, policies and procedures for identifying pupils who are missing out on education and policies and procedures for pupils on a modified timetable (available from Telford & Wrekin Council, Access & Inclusion Team).

In addition to the above and where reasonably possible Haberdashers' Adams will endeavour to hold more than one emergency contact number for each pupil. This goes beyond the legal minimum and is good practice to give us additional options to make contact with a responsible adult when a child is missing education and poses a potential welfare/safeguarding concern.

Where a child is on a Child Protection Plan has been missing from school for two consecutive days we will notify the child's allocated social worker.

Children leaving school without permission

Where children leave the classroom or leave the school grounds without permission, this is covered within our behaviour management policy and is also set against the backdrop of the legal framework of the Children Act 1989 s3 (5); 'Anyone who has care of a child without parental responsibility may do what is "reasonable" in all the circumstances to safeguard and promote the child's welfare. It is likely to be "reasonable" to inform the police, or children's services departments, and, if appropriate, their parents, of the child/young person's safety and whereabouts'.

However in principle, if a pupil runs out of class we will establish where he or she has gone. For avoidance of doubt and for all within and outside of the school, staff will not run after them but will seek additional support. It is advisable to keep a watchful eye on any child who has taken themselves out of any of the the school buildings and possibly out of the Haberdashers' Adams grounds, unless this watchful eye provokes the child to run further. It is and will be a judgement call for staff to take what they feel is **reasonable** action in line with the advice above. If a child is no longer on the school premises, we will contact parents in the first instance. If they are not contactable we will inform the police that a pupil has left Haberdashers' Adams and is at risk.

Drug and Substance misuse

Where issues come to our attention in relation to drugs and substance misuse we will follow the non-statutory advice contained within [DfE and ACPO drug advice for schools](#). This document clearly sets out issues around broader behaviour and pastoral support, as well as managing drugs and drug related incidents within our school. The document clearly sets out our, powers and what we can do. Coupled with this preventative and supportive approach this will sit hand in hand with our statutory functions of child protection and the alerting to established referral procedures and the law.

Please see our substance misuse policy.

Suicide Intervention

Haberdashers' Adams accepts and understands that thoughts of suicide are common and the leading cause of death in young people. As such suicide intervention is our business too. We to work with our pupils and work in partnership to support anyone in our school community that may have thoughts of suicide. This school will follow our Suicide Intervention Policy to assist wherever we can in making those in our care as safe as is possible. We will also make staff aware of the following useful link in raising awareness of the subject <http://zerosuicidealliance.com/>

Changing in school

Haberdashers' Adams considers arrangements for safe changing of children for physical education (PE). We will be guided by the NSPCC guidance Best Practice for PE Changing Rooms. This consideration will come under our duty and remit of health & safety and in the context of children's welfare. We follow the guidance and do what we need to do as a school in relation to organising changing facilities for children; staff supervision; changing areas for children with additional needs; changing considerations for drama productions and using off-site changing rooms. [NSPCC factsheet](#)

Part three: Safer Recruitment

Haberdashers' Adams will meet all requirements as set out in Part three: Safer recruitment KCISE.

Haberdashers' Adams is committed to creating a culture of safe recruitment and, as part of this, we will adopt recruitment procedures that help deter, reject or identify people who might abuse children.

The governing body will act reasonably in making decisions about the suitability of the prospective employee based on checks and evidence, including criminal record checks (Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks, barred list checks and prohibition checks, together with references and interview information.

Haberdashers' Adams commission Dyke-Yaxley human resources service to assist in the management of safer recruitment procedures, including for the following:

- recruitment, selection and pre-employment vetting;
- Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks;
- prohibitions, directions, sanctions and restrictions;
- pre-appointment checks;
- DBS update service;
- employment history and references;
- single central record;
- individuals who have lived or worked outside the UK;
- agency and third-party staff (supply staff);
- trainee/student teachers;
- existing staff;
- volunteers;
- governors, associate members and proprietors;
- contractors;
- visitors;
- alternative provision; and
- adults who supervise children on work experience.

Haberdashers' Adams will maintain a single central record of pre-appointment checks. Despite being part of a Federation Trust with Haberdashers' Abraham Darby Academy, both schools will maintain their own separate SCR.

Visitors

Haberdashers' Adams understands we do not have the power to request DBS checks and barred list checks, or ask to see DBS certificates for visitors. We will always request to see appropriate identification for visitors. The Headmaster will use their professional judgement to determine the need escort or supervise visitors. A record of visitors will be made and all they will be suitably identified/badged. Those for whom we hold a DBS certificate e.g. governors will be identified by a green lanyard. Those who we do not hold a DBS certificate for will be identified by a red lanyard and will be accompanied at all times on their visit.

Alternative provision

For any children placed in external alternative provision provider, Haberdashers' Adams continues to be responsible for the safeguarding of that pupil, and we will satisfy that the provider meets the needs of the pupil. We will obtain written confirmation from the alternative provider that appropriate safeguarding checks have been carried out on individuals working at the establishment, i.e. those checks that the school would otherwise perform in respect of its own staff.

Adults who supervise children on work experience

Haberdashers' Adams when organising work experience placements will ensure that the placement provider has policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. We will ensure that relevant checks, including barred list checks have been obtained for in relevant circumstances for people who supervise any children under the age of 16 on a work experience placement.

Children staying with host families (homestay)

If Haberdashers' Adams arrange a homestay, we will consider the suitability of the adults in the respective families who will be responsible for the visiting child during the stay.

We will always consider what intelligence/information will best inform our assessment of the suitability of the adults in those families who will be responsible for the visiting child during the stay. We will use our professional judgement to decide what will be relevant. To help inform our assessment, we will obtain a DBS enhanced certificate with barred list information. This check will not only establish whether the adults are barred from engaging in regulated activity relating to children, but where criminal record information is

disclosed it will also allow us to consider, alongside all other intelligence that we have obtained, whether the adults would be a suitable host for a child. We will also decide whether it is necessary to obtain a DBS enhanced certificate in respect of anyone aged 16 or over in the household where the child will be staying.

Host families – homestay during exchange visits

Haberdashers' Adams has a duty to safeguard and promote children's welfare. This extends to considering their safety and how best to minimise risk of harm to those children during any exchange visit the school arranges, and when organising for the care and accommodation of a child with a host family (known as homestays) as part of the exchange.

We will follow the guidance set out in Annex E of KCSIE with regarding to arrange homestay – suitability of adults in UK host families, homestay – suitability of adults in host families abroad and the additional action for extended homestays.

We will always ensure pupils understand who to contact during a homestay should an emergency occur or a situation arise which makes them feel uncomfortable.

Private fostering

Haberdashers' Adams recognise that a private fostering Private fostering occurs when a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled) is provided with care and accommodation by a person who is not a parent, person with parental responsibility for them or a relative in their own home. A child is not privately fostered if the person caring for and accommodating them has done so for less than 28 days and does not intend to do so for longer. Such arrangements may come to the attention of school staff through the normal course of their interaction, and promotion of learning activities, with children.

By law, a parent, private foster carer or other persons involved in making a private fostering arrangement must notify children's social care as soon as possible. If we become aware of a private fostering arrangement for a student that has not been notified to children's social care, we will encourage parents and private foster carers to notify them and will share information with children's social care as appropriate.

The governing body has appointed **Daniel Biggins** as an appropriate senior member of staff, from Haberdashers' Adams leadership team, to the role of designated safeguarding lead.

We give this person the authority they need to carry out the duties of their post. We give them time, funding, training, resources, supervision and support to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters, to take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings, and/or to support other staff to do so, and to contribute to the assessment of children.

The designated safeguarding lead will form part of a borough wide network, where information is shared, in a two-way process, with the Telford & Wrekin Council Education Safeguarding Team.

They will complete the Safeguarding Audit - Education each year and submit to TWSP. The Safeguarding Audit - Education will be supplied by the Telford & Wrekin Council Education Safeguarding Team.

Deputy designated safeguarding leads

Haberdashers' Adams have appointed **Sara Bowater, Sam Obeng-Asare and Colette Lonergan** as the deputy designated safeguarding leads.

These deputies are trained to the same standard as the designated safeguarding lead and the role is explicit in their job description. Some of the activities of the designated safeguarding lead may be delegated to these appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for child protection, as set out above, remains with the designated safeguarding lead, this lead responsibility will not be delegated.

Manage referrals

The designated safeguarding lead will:

- refer cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children's social care as required;
- support staff who make referrals to local authority children's social care;
- refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required;
- support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
- refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required, and
- refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the Police as required.

Work with others

The designated safeguarding lead will:

- act as a point of contact with the three safeguarding partners;
- liaise with the Headteacher/principal to inform him or her of issues- especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations;
- as required, liaise with the "case manager" and the designated officer(s) at the local authority for child protection concerns in cases which concern a staff member;
- liaise with staff (especially pastoral support staff, school nurses, IT Technicians, and SENCOs, or the named person with oversight for SEND in a college and Senior Mental Health Leads) on matters of safety and safeguarding (including online and digital safety) and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies, and
- act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff.

Training

The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) will undergo training to provide them with a good understanding of their own role, and the processes, procedures and responsibilities of other agencies, particularly children's social care, so they:

- understand the assessment process for providing early help and statutory intervention, including local criteria for action and local authority children's social care referral arrangements;

- have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so;
- ensure each member of staff has access to, and understands, the school's or college's child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff;
- are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers;
- provide safeguarding supervision to other DSL's;
- understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation;
- understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school and college, and with the three safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners;
- are able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals;
- understand and support the school or college with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation;
- are able to understand the unique risks associated with online safety and be confident that they have the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online at school or college;
- can recognise the additional risks that children with SEN and disabilities (SEND) face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support SEND children to stay safe online;
- obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses, and
- encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them.

Raise Awareness

The designated safeguarding lead will:

- ensure the school's or college's child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately;
- ensure the school's or college's child protection policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies or proprietors regarding this;
- ensure the child protection policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school or college in this;
- link with the safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure staff are aware of any training opportunities and the latest local policies on local safeguarding arrangements, and
- help promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children, including children with a social worker, are experiencing, or have experienced, with teachers and school and college leadership staff. Their role could include ensuring that the school or college, and their staff, know who these children are, understand their academic progress and attainment and maintain a culture of high aspirations for this cohort; supporting teaching staff to identify the challenges that children in this group might face and the additional academic support and adjustments that they could make to best support these children.



Department
for Education

Keeping children safe in education

**Statutory guidance for schools and
colleges**

**Part one: Information for all school and
college staff**

September 2020

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Summary

Keeping children safe in education is statutory guidance that schools and colleges in England must have regard to when carrying out their duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

- governing bodies of maintained schools (including maintained nursery schools) and colleges;
- proprietors of independent schools (including academies, free schools and alternative provision academies) and non-maintained special schools. In the case of academies, free schools and alternative provision academies, the proprietor will be the academy trust; and
- management committees of pupil referral units (PRUs)

are asked to ensure that **all staff** in their school or college **read** at least Part one of the guidance.

For ease of reference Part one is set out here as a standalone document.

About this guidance

We use the terms “**must**” and “**should**” throughout the guidance. We use the term “must” when the person in question is legally required to do something and “should” when the advice set out should be followed unless there is good reason not to.

Part one: Safeguarding information for all staff

What school and college staff should know and do

A child centred and coordinated approach to safeguarding

1. Schools and colleges and their staff are an important part of the wider safeguarding system for children. This system is described in statutory guidance [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).

2. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's** responsibility. **Everyone** who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all practitioners should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the **best interests** of the child.

3. No single practitioner can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. If children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, **everyone** who comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.

4. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

5. Children includes everyone under the age of 18.

The role of school and college staff

6. School and college staff are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early, provide help for children, and prevent concerns from escalating.

7. **All** staff have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn.

8. **All** staff should be prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help.¹ Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.

9. **Any staff member** who has a concern about a child's welfare should follow the referral processes set out in paragraphs 41-53. Staff should expect to support social workers and other agencies following any referral.

10. Every school and college should have a designated safeguarding lead who will provide support to staff to carry out their safeguarding duties and who will liaise closely with other services such as children's social care.

11. The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) are most likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and be the most appropriate person to advise on the response to safeguarding concerns.

12. The Teachers' Standards 2012 state that teachers (which includes headteachers) should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.²

What school and college staff need to know

13. **All** staff should be aware of systems within their school or college which support safeguarding and these should be explained to them as part of staff induction. This should include the:

- child protection policy;
- behaviour policy;³
- staff behaviour policy (sometimes called a code of conduct);
- safeguarding response to children who go missing from education; and
- role of the designated safeguarding lead (including the identity of the designated safeguarding lead and any deputies).

Copies of policies and a copy of Part one of this document should be provided to staff at induction.

¹ Detailed information on early help can be found in Chapter 1 of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).

² The [Teachers' Standards](#) apply to: trainees working towards QTS; all teachers completing their statutory induction period (newly qualified teachers [NQTs]); and teachers in maintained schools, including maintained special schools, who are subject to the Education (School Teachers' Appraisal) (England) Regulations 2012.

³ All schools are required to have a behaviour policy (full details are [here](#)). If a college chooses to have a behaviour policy it should be provided to staff as described above.

14. **All** staff should receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training which is regularly updated. In addition, all staff should receive safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings), as required, and at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.
15. **All** staff should be aware of their local early help⁴ process and understand their role in it.
16. **All** staff should be aware of the process for making referrals to children’s social care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989, especially section 17 (children in need) and section 47 (a child suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm) that may follow a referral, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.⁵
17. **All** staff should know what to do if a child tells them he/she is being abused or neglected. Staff should know how to manage the requirement to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality. This means only involving those who need to be involved, such as the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) and children’s social care. Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child.

What school and college staff should look out for

Early help

18. **Any** child may benefit from early help, but all school and college staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:
- is disabled and has specific additional needs;
 - has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan);
 - is a young carer;
 - is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups;
 - is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home;
 - is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation;
 - is at risk of being radicalised or exploited;
 - is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse;

⁴ Detailed information on early help can be found in Chapter 1 of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#). ⁵ More information on statutory assessments is included at paragraph 48. Detailed information on statutory assessments can be found in Chapter 1 of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).

- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves;
- has returned home to their family from care; and
- is a privately fostered child.

Abuse and neglect

19. Knowing what to look for is vital to the early identification of abuse and neglect. **All** staff should be aware of indicators of abuse and neglect so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection. If staff are unsure, they should **always** speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

20. **All** school and college staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely stand-alone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another.

21. **All** staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school or college and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. **All** staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence.

Indicators of abuse and neglect

22. **Abuse:** a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

23. **Physical abuse:** a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

24. **Emotional abuse:** the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve

serious bullying

(including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

25. **Sexual abuse:** involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education (see paragraph 29).

26. **Neglect:** the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy, for example, as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Safeguarding issues

27. **All** staff should have an awareness of safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm. Behaviours linked to issues such as drug taking, alcohol abuse, deliberately missing education and sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery) put children in danger.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

28. Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources. In some cases, the abuse will be in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or will be to the financial benefit or other advantage (such as increased status) of the perpetrator or facilitator. The abuse can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse. It can

involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence. Victims can be exploited even when activity appears consensual and it should be noted exploitation as well as being physical can be facilitated and/or take place online. More information include definitions and indicators are included in Annex A.

Peer on peer abuse

29. **All** staff should be aware that children can abuse other children (often referred to as peer on peer abuse). This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying);
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm;
- sexual violence,⁶ such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault;
- sexual harassment,⁷ such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be stand-alone or part of a broader pattern of abuse;
- upskirting,⁸ which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm;
- sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery); and
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

30. **All** staff should be clear as to the school’s or college’s policy and procedures with regards to peer on peer abuse.

Serious violence

31. All staff should be aware of indicators, which may signal that children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs.

32. All staff should be aware of the associated risks and understand the measures in place to manage these. Advice for schools and colleges is provided in the Home Office’s [Preventing youth violence and gang involvement](#) and its [Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines](#) guidance.⁹

⁶ For further information about sexual violence see Annex A.

⁷ For further information about sexual harassment see Annex A.

⁸ For further information about ‘upskirting’ see Annex A.

⁹ For further information about county lines see Annex A.

Female Genital Mutilation

33. Whilst **all** staff should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) with regard to any concerns about female genital mutilation (FGM), there is a specific **legal duty on teachers**.¹⁰ If a teacher, in the course of their work in the profession, discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18, the teacher **must** report this to the police. See Annex A for further details.

Mental Health

34. All staff should also be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

35. Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

36. Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key that staff are aware of how these children's experiences, can impact on their mental health, behaviour and education.

37. If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken, following their child protection policy and speaking to the designated safeguarding lead or a deputy.

38. The department has published advice and guidance on [Preventing and Tackling Bullying](#), and [Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools](#) (which may also be useful for colleges). In addition, Public Health England has produced a range of resources to support secondary school teachers to promote positive health, wellbeing and resilience among young people including its guidance [Promoting children and young people's emotional health and wellbeing](#). Its resources include social media, forming positive relationships, smoking and alcohol. See [Rise Above](#) for links to all materials and lesson plans.

¹⁰ Under Section 5B(11) (a) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, "teacher" means, in relation to England, a person within section 141A(1) of the Education Act 2002 (persons employed or engaged to carry out teaching work at schools and other institutions in England).

Additional information and support

39. Departmental advice [What to Do if You Are Worried a Child is Being Abused - Advice for Practitioners](#) provides more information on understanding and identifying abuse and neglect. Examples of potential indicators of abuse and neglect are highlighted throughout the advice and will be particularly helpful for school and college staff. The [NSPCC](#) website also provides useful additional information on abuse and neglect and what to look out for.

40. **Annex A** contains important additional information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues. School and college leaders and those staff who work directly with children should read the annex.

What school and college staff should do if they have concerns about a child

41. Staff working with children are advised to maintain an attitude of **‘it could happen here’** where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff should always act in the **best** interests of the child.

42. If staff have **any concerns** about a child’s welfare, they should act on them immediately. See page 16 for a flow chart setting out the process for staff when they have concerns about a child.

43. If staff have a concern, they should follow their own organisation’s child protection policy and speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

44. Options will then include:

- managing any support for the child internally via the school’s or college’s own pastoral support processes;
- an early help assessment;¹¹ or
- a referral for statutory services,¹² for example as the child might be in need, is in need or suffering or likely to suffer harm.

45. The designated safeguarding lead or a deputy should always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns. If in exceptional circumstances, the designated

¹¹ Further information on early help assessments, provision of early help services and accessing services is in Chapter 1 of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).

¹² Chapter 1 of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) sets out that the safeguarding partners should publish a threshold document that should include the criteria, including the level of need, for when a case should be referred to local authority children’s social care for assessment and for statutory services under section 17 and 47. Local authorities, with their partners, should develop and publish local protocols for assessment. A local protocol should set out clear arrangements for how cases will be managed once a child is referred into local authority children’s social care.

safeguarding lead (or deputy) is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Staff should consider speaking to a member of the senior leadership team and/or take advice from local children's social care. In these circumstances, any action taken should be shared with the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) as soon as is practically possible.

46. Staff should not assume a colleague or another professional will take action and share information that might be critical in keeping children safe. They should be mindful that early information sharing is vital for effective identification, assessment and allocation of appropriate service provision. [Information Sharing: Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services to Children, Young People, Parents and Carers](#) supports staff who have to make decisions about sharing information. This advice includes the seven golden rules for sharing information and considerations with regard to the Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). If in any doubt about sharing information, staff should speak to the designated safeguarding lead or a deputy. Fears about sharing information **must not** be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety of children.

Early help

47. If early help is appropriate, the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) will generally lead on liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate. Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead practitioner. Any such cases should be kept under constant review and consideration given to a referral to children's social care for assessment for statutory services, if the child's situation does not appear to be improving or is getting worse.

Statutory assessments

48. **Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, it is important that a referral to children's social care (and if appropriate the police) is made immediately.** Referrals should follow the local referral process.

Children in need

A child in need is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. Local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989.

Children suffering or likely to suffer significant harm

Local authorities, with the help of other organisations as appropriate, have a duty to make enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 if they have reasonable cause

to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm. Such enquiries enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare and must be initiated where there are concerns about maltreatment, including all forms of abuse and neglect, female genital mutilation or other so-called honour based violence, and extra-familial threats like radicalisation and sexual exploitation.

49. The online tool [Report Child Abuse to Your Local Council](#) directs to the relevant local children's social care contact number.

What will the local authority do?

50. Within one working day of a referral being made, a local authority social worker should acknowledge receipt to the referrer and make a decision about the next steps and the type of response that is required. This will include determining whether:

- the child requires immediate protection and urgent action is required;
- the child is in need, and should be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989;
- there is reasonable cause to suspect the child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, and whether enquiries must be made and the child assessed under section 47 of the Children Act 1989;
- any services are required by the child and family and what type of services;
- further specialist assessments are required to help the local authority to decide what further action to take; and
- to see the child as soon as possible if the decision is taken that the referral requires further assessment.

51. The referrer should follow up if this information is not forthcoming.

52. If social workers decide to carry out a statutory assessment, staff should do everything they can to support that assessment (supported by the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) as required).

53. If, after a referral, the child's situation does not appear to be improving, the referrer should consider following local escalation procedures to ensure their concerns have been addressed and, most importantly, that the child's situation improves.

Record keeping

54. All concerns, discussions and decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions, should be recorded in writing. If in doubt about recording requirements, staff should discuss with the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

Why is all of this important?

55. It is important for children to receive the right help at the right time to address risks and prevent issues escalating. Research and serious case reviews have repeatedly shown the dangers of failing to take effective action.¹³ Examples of poor practice include:

- failing to act on and refer the early signs of abuse and neglect;
- poor record keeping;
- failing to listen to the views of the child;
- failing to re-assess concerns when situations do not improve;
- not sharing information;
- sharing information too slowly; and
- a lack of challenge to those who appear not to be taking action.

What school and college staff should do if they have safeguarding concerns about another staff member who may pose a risk of harm to children

56. If staff have safeguarding concerns, or an allegation is made about another member of staff (including supply staff and volunteers) posing a risk of harm to children, then:

- this should be referred to the headteacher or principal;
- where there are concerns/allegations about the headteacher or principal, this should be referred to the chair of governors, chair of the management committee or proprietor of an independent school; and
- in the event of concerns/allegations about the headteacher, where the headteacher is also the sole proprietor of an independent school, this should be reported directly to the designated officer(s) at the local authority.

Further details can be found in Part four of this guidance.

What school or college staff should do if they have concerns about safeguarding practices within the school or college

57. All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school's or college's safeguarding regime, and know that such concerns will be taken seriously by the senior leadership team.

¹³ An analysis of serious case reviews can be found at [gov.uk/government/publications/analysis-of-serious-case-reviews-2014-to-2017](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/analysis-of-serious-case-reviews-2014-to-2017)

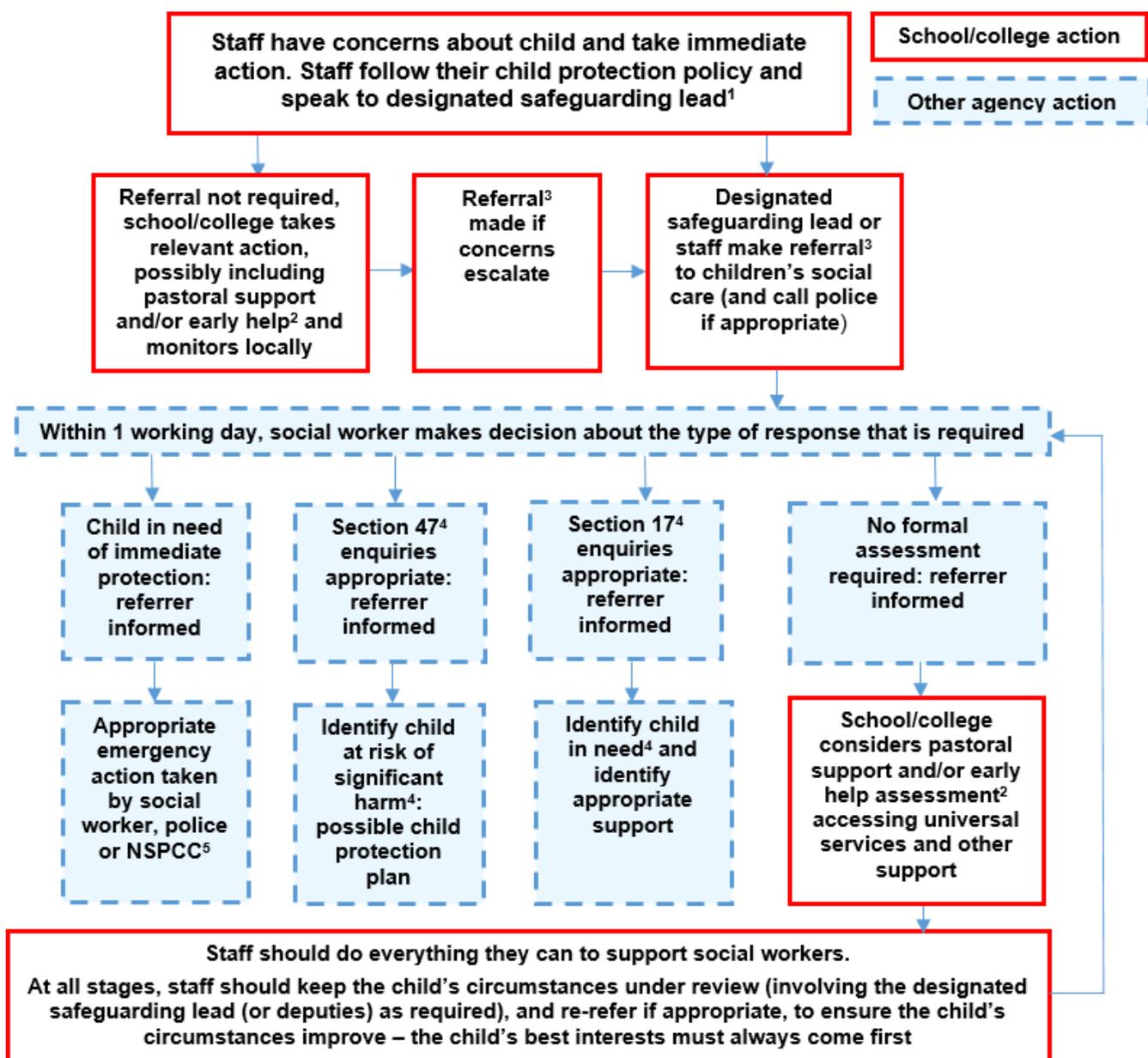
58. Appropriate whistleblowing procedures should be put in place for such concerns to be raised with the school's or college's senior leadership team.

59. Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with their employer, or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels may be open to them:

- general guidance on whistleblowing can be found via: [Advice on Whistleblowing](#); and
- [the NSPCC's *what you can do to report abuse* dedicated helpline](#) is available as an alternative route for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally or have concerns about the way a concern is being handled by their school or college. Staff can call 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and email: help@nspcc.org.uk.¹⁴

¹⁴ Alternatively, staff can write to: National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC), Weston House, 42 Curtain, Road, London EC2A 3NH.

Actions where there are concerns about a child



¹ In cases which also involve a concern or an allegation of abuse against a staff member, see Part Four of this guidance.

² Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life. Where a child would benefit from co-ordinated early help, an early help inter-agency assessment should be arranged. Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) provides detailed guidance on the early help process.

³ Referrals should follow the process set out in the local threshold document and local protocol for assessment. Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).

⁴ Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989. Under section 47 of the Children Act 1989, where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, it has a duty to make enquiries to decide whether to take action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare. Full details are in Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).

⁵ This could include applying for an Emergency Protection Order (EPO).

Annex A - Further safeguarding information

Annex A contains important additional information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues. School and college leaders and those staff who work directly with children should read this annex.

As per Part one of this guidance, if staff have any concerns about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately. They should follow their own organisation's child protection policy and speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from significant harm, it is important that a referral to children's social care (and if appropriate the police) is made immediately.

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Children and the court system

Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There are two age appropriate guides to support children [5-11-year olds](#) and [12-17 year olds](#).

The guides explain each step of the process, support and special measures that are available. There are diagrams illustrating the courtroom structure and the use of video links is explained.

Making child arrangements via the family courts following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. The Ministry of Justice has launched an online [child arrangements information tool](#) with clear and concise information on the dispute resolution service. This may be useful for some parents and carers.

Children missing from education

All staff should be aware that children going missing, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and can also be a sign of child criminal exploitation including involvement in county lines. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future. Staff should be aware of their school's or college's unauthorised absence and children missing from education procedures.

Children with family members in prison

Approximately 200,000 children in England and Wales have a parent sent to prison each year. These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. [NICCO](#) provides information designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

CCE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The

victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

CCE can include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines, see page 20 for more information), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.

Some of the following can be indicators of CCE:

- children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. It can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media).

The above CCE indicators can also be indicators of CSE, as can:

- children who have older boyfriends or girlfriends; and
- children who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant.

The department provide: [Child sexual exploitation: guide for practitioners](#)

County lines

County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”.

Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to move [and store] drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children’s homes and care homes. Children are often recruited to move drugs and money between locations and are known to be exposed to techniques such as ‘plugging’, where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection. Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs create drug debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.

One of the ways of identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes (both from home and school), when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism¹⁵ should be considered. If a child is suspected to be at risk of or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral should be considered alongside consideration of availability of local services/third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation.

Further information on the signs of a child’s involvement in county lines is available in guidance published by the [Home Office](#).

Domestic abuse

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological; physical; sexual; financial; and emotional.

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members. Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and

¹⁵ [national crime agency human-trafficking](#).

psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Operation Encompass

[Operation Encompass](#) operates in the majority of police forces across England. It helps police and schools work together to provide emotional and practical help to children. The system ensures that when police are called to an incident of domestic abuse, where there are children in the household who have experienced the domestic incident, the police will inform the key adult (usually the designated safeguarding lead) in school before the child or children arrive at school the following day. This ensures that the school has up to date relevant information about the child's circumstances and can enable support to be given to the child according to their needs. Police forces not signed up to operation encompass will have their own arrangements in place.

National Domestic Abuse Helpline

Refuge runs the National Domestic Abuse Helpline, which can be called free of charge and in confidence, 24 hours a day on 0808 2000 247. Its website provides guidance and support for potential victims, as well as those who are worried about friends and loved ones. It also has a form through which a safe time from the team for a call can be booked.

Additional advice on identifying children who are affected by domestic abuse and how they can be helped is available at:

- [NSPCC- UK domestic-abuse Signs Symptoms Effects](#)
- [Refuge what is domestic violence/effects of domestic violence on children](#)
- [Safelives: young people and domestic abuse.](#)

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes in to the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. Whilst referrals and/or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 places a new legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful

help including an assessment of their needs and circumstances, the development of a personalised housing plan, and work to help them retain their accommodation or find a new place to live. The following factsheets usefully summarise the new duties: [Homeless Reduction Act Factsheets](#). The new duties shift focus to early intervention and encourage those at risk to seek support as soon as possible, before they are facing a homelessness crisis.

In most cases school and college staff will be considering homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis. However, it should also be recognised in some cases 16 and 17 year olds could be living independently from their parents or guardians, for example through their exclusion from the family home, and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should ensure appropriate referrals are made based on the child's circumstances. The department and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government have published joint statutory guidance on the provision of accommodation for 16 and 17 year olds who may be homeless and/or require accommodation: [here](#).

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage)

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving "honour" often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBA are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA, or already having suffered HBA.

Actions

If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBA or who has suffered from HBA, they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy). As appropriate, they will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care. Where FGM has taken place, since 31 October 2015 there has been a

mandatory reporting duty placed on **teachers**¹⁶ that requires a different approach (see following section).

FGM

FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

FGM mandatory reporting duty for teachers

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon **teachers** along with regulated health and social care professionals in England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases may face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should **not** be examining pupils or students, but the same definition of what is meant by “to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out” is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies. Information on when and how to make a report can be found at: [Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information](#)

Teachers **must** personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out.¹⁷ Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the school’s or college’s designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) and involve children’s social care as appropriate. The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) or in cases where the woman is 18 or over. In these cases, teachers should follow local safeguarding procedures. The following is a useful summary of the FGM mandatory reporting duty: [FGM Fact Sheet](#).

Forced marriage

Forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where

¹⁶ Under Section 5B(11)(a) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, “teacher” means, in relation to England, a person within section 141A(1) of the Education Act 2002 (persons employed or engaged to carry out teaching work at schools and other institutions in England).

¹⁷ Section 5B(6) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 states teachers need not report a case to the police if they have reason to believe that another teacher has already reported the case.

violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some perpetrators use perceived cultural practices as a way to coerce a person into marriage. Schools and colleges can play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage.

The Forced Marriage Unit has published [statutory guidance](#) and [Multi-agency guidelines](#), pages 35-36 of which focus on the role of schools and colleges. School and college staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information: Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email fm@fco.gov.uk.

Preventing radicalisation

Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk should be a part of a schools' or colleges' safeguarding approach.

- [Extremism](#)¹⁸ is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.
- [Radicalisation](#)¹⁹ refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
- **Terrorism**²⁰ is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat **must** be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

There is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media or the internet) and settings (such as within the home).

However, it is possible to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation being radicalised. As with other

¹⁸ As defined in the Government's Counter Extremism Strategy.

¹⁹ As defined in the Revised Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales.

²⁰ As defined in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000)

safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour, which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) making a Prevent referral.

The school's or college's designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of local procedures for making a Prevent referral.

The Prevent duty

All schools and colleges are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard²¹ to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".²² This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

The Prevent duty should be seen as part of schools' and colleges' wider safeguarding obligations. Designated safeguarding leads and other senior leaders should familiarise themselves with the revised [Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales](#), especially paragraphs 57-76, which are specifically concerned with schools (and also covers childcare). The guidance is set out in terms of four general themes: risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training, and IT policies.

There is additional guidance: [Prevent duty guidance: for further education institutions](#) in England and Wales that applies to colleges.

Channel

Channel is a voluntary, confidential support programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. Prevent referrals may be passed to a multi-agency Channel panel, which will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required. A representative from the school or college may be asked to attend the Channel panel to help with this assessment. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages.

Guidance on Channel is available at: [Channel guidance](#).

²¹ According to the Prevent duty guidance 'having due regard' means that the authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions.

²² "Terrorism" for these purposes has the same meaning as for the Terrorism Act 2000 (section 1(1) to (4) of that Act).

Additional support

The department has published further advice for schools on the [Prevent duty](#). The advice is intended to complement the Prevent guidance and signposts to other sources of advice and support.

The Home Office has developed three e-learning modules:

- [Prevent awareness e-learning](#) offers an introduction to the Prevent duty.
- [Prevent referrals e-learning](#) supports staff to make Prevent referrals that are **robust, informed** and with **good intention**.
- [Channel awareness e-learning](#) is aimed at staff who may be asked to contribute to or sit on a multi-agency Channel panel.

[Educate Against Hate](#), is a government website designed to support school teachers and leaders to help them safeguard their students from radicalisation and extremism. The platform provides free information and resources to help school staff identify and address the risks, as well as build resilience to radicalisation.

For advice specific to further education, the Education and Training Foundation (ETF) hosts the [Prevent for FE and Training](#). This hosts a range of free, sector specific resources to support further education settings comply with the Prevent duty. This includes the Prevent Awareness e-learning, which offers an introduction to the duty, and the Prevent Referral e-learning, which is designed to support staff to make robust, informed and proportionate referrals.

The ETF Online Learning environment provides online training modules for practitioners, leaders and managers, support staff and governors/Board members outlining their roles and responsibilities under the duty.

Peer on peer/ child on child abuse

Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as peer on peer abuse and can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to): abuse within intimate partner relationships; bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting and initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges

Context

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of **any** age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually

harassing a single child or group of children.

Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important that **all** victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk.

Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter”, “part of growing up”, “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys”; and
- challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

What is sexual violence and sexual harassment?

Sexual violence

It is important that school and college staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual violence offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003²³ as described below:

Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Assault by Penetration: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

²³ See Sexual Offences Act 2003 available at [Legislation.gov.uk](http://legislation.gov.uk)

What is consent?²⁴ Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g. to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.²⁵

Sexual harassment

When referring to sexual harassment we mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual "jokes" or taunting;
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools and colleges should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.²⁶ It may include:
 - non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos;
 - sexualised online bullying;
 - unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media;
 - sexual exploitation; coercion and threats; and
 - upskirting.

*Upskirting*²⁷

The Voyeurism (Offences) Act, which is commonly known as the Upskirting Act, came into force on 12 April 2019. 'Upskirting' is where someone takes a picture under a

²⁴ It is important school and college staff (and especially designated safeguarding leads and their deputies) understand consent. This will be especially important if a child is reporting they have been raped. More information: [here](#).

²⁵ [PSHE Teaching about consent](#) from the PSHE association provides advice and lesson plans to teach consent at Key stage 3 and 4.

²⁶ [Project deSHAME](#) from Childnet provides useful research, advice and resources regarding online sexual harassment. ²⁷ Additional information can be found at [GOV.UK](#).

persons clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is a criminal offence. Anyone of any gender, can be a victim.

The response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment

The initial response to a report from a child is important. It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

If staff have a concern about a child or a child makes a report to them, they should follow the referral process as set out from paragraph 41 in Part one of this guidance. As is always the case, if staff are in any doubt as to what to do they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy).

Additional advice and support

Abuse

- [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused](#) – DfE advice
- [Domestic abuse: Various Information/Guidance](#) - Home Office (HO)
- [Faith based abuse: National Action Plan](#) - DfE advice
- [Relationship abuse: disrespect nobody](#) - Home Office website

Bullying

- [Preventing bullying including cyberbullying](#) - DfE advice
- [Preventing and Tackling Bullying](#), DfE advice

Children missing from education, home or care

- [Children missing education](#) - DfE statutory guidance
- [Child missing from home or care](#) - DfE statutory guidance
- [Children and adults missing strategy](#) - Home Office strategy

Children with family members in prison

- [National Information Centre on Children of Offenders](#) - Barnardo's in partnership with HM Prison and Probation Service

Child Exploitation

- [Trafficking: safeguarding children](#) - DfE and HO guidance

Drugs

- [Drugs: advice for schools](#) - DfE advice
- [Drug strategy 2017](#) - Home Office strategy
- [Information and advice on drugs](#) - Talk to Frank website
- [ADEPIS platform sharing information and resources for schools: covering drug \(& alcohol\) prevention](#) - Website by Mentor UK

"Honour Based Abuse" (so called)

- [Female genital mutilation: information and resources](#) - Home Office guidance
- [Female genital mutilation: multi agency statutory guidance](#) - DfE, DH, and HO statutory guidance

Health and Well-being

- [Fabricated or induced illness: safeguarding children](#) - DfE, DH, HO
- [Rise Above: Free PSHE resources on health, wellbeing and resilience](#) - Public Health England
- [Medical-conditions: supporting pupils at school](#) - DfE statutory guidance
- [Mental health and behaviour](#) - DfE advice

Homelessness

- [Homelessness: How local authorities should exercise their functions](#) - Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government guidance

Online (see also Annex D)

- [Sexting: responding to incidents and safeguarding children](#) - UK Council for Internet Safety

Private fostering

- [Private fostering: local authorities](#) - DfE statutory guidance

Radicalisation

- [Prevent duty guidance](#)- Home Office guidance
- [Prevent duty: additional advice for schools](#) and childcare providers - DfE advice
- [Educate Against Hate website](#) - DfE and Home Office advice
- [Prevent for FE and Training](#) - Education and Training Foundation (ETF)

Upskirting

- [Upskirting know your rights](#) – UK Government

Violence

- [Gangs and youth violence: for schools and colleges](#) - Home Office advice
- [Ending violence against women and girls 2016-2020 strategy](#) - Home Office strategy
- [Violence against women and girls: national statement of expectations for victims](#) - Home Office guidance
- [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges](#) - DfE advice
- [Serious violence strategy](#) - Home Office Strategy



Department
for Education

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Annex A: Further safeguarding information

Annex A contains important additional information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues. School and college leaders and those staff who work directly with children should read this annex.

As per Part one of this guidance, if staff have any concerns about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately. They should follow their own organisation's child protection policy and speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from significant harm, it is important that a referral to children's social care (and if appropriate the police) is made immediately.

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Children and the court system

Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There are two age appropriate guides to support children [5-11-year olds](#) and [12-17 year olds](#).

The guides explain each step of the process, support and special measures that are available. There are diagrams illustrating the courtroom structure and the use of video links is explained.

Making child arrangements via the family courts following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. The Ministry of Justice has launched an online [child arrangements information tool](#) with clear and concise information on the dispute resolution service. This may be useful for some parents and carers.

Children missing from education

All staff should be aware that children going missing, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and can also be a sign of child criminal exploitation including involvement in county lines. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future. Staff should be aware of their school's or college's unauthorised absence and children missing from education procedures.

Children with family members in prison

Approximately 200,000 children in England and Wales have a parent sent to prison each year. These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. [NICCO](#) provides information designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

CCE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

CCE can include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines, see page 85 for more information), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.

Some of the following can be indicators of CCE:

- children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. It can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media).

The above CCE indicators can also be indicators of CSE, as can:

- children who have older boyfriends or girlfriends; and
- children who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant.

The department provide: [Child sexual exploitation: guide for practitioners](#)

County lines

County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”.

Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to move [and store] drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children’s homes and care homes. Children are often recruited to move drugs and money between locations and are known to be exposed to techniques such as ‘plugging’, where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection. Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs create drug debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.

One of the ways of identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes (both from home and school), when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism¹⁰³ should be considered. If a child is suspected to be at risk of or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral should be considered alongside consideration of availability of local services/third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation.

Further information on the signs of a child’s involvement in county lines is available in guidance published by the [Home Office](#).

Domestic abuse

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological; physical; sexual; financial; and emotional.

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members. Exposure to

¹⁰³ [national crime agency human-trafficking](#).

domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Operation Encompass

[Operation Encompass](#) operates in the majority of police forces across England. It helps police and schools work together to provide emotional and practical help to children. The system ensures that when police are called to an incident of domestic abuse, where there are children in the household who have experienced the domestic incident, the police will inform the key adult (usually the designated safeguarding lead) in school before the child or children arrive at school the following day. This ensures that the school has up to date relevant information about the child's circumstances and can enable support to be given to the child according to their needs. Police forces not signed up to operation encompass will have their own arrangements in place.

National Domestic Abuse Helpline

Refuge runs the National Domestic Abuse Helpline, which can be called free of charge and in confidence, 24 hours a day on 0808 2000 247. Its website provides guidance and support for potential victims, as well as those who are worried about friends and loved ones. It also has a form through which a safe time from the team for a call can be booked.

Additional advice on identifying children who are affected by domestic abuse and how they can be helped is available at:

- [NSPCC- UK domestic-abuse Signs Symptoms Effects](#)
- [Refuge what is domestic violence/effects of domestic violence on children](#)
- [Safelives: young people and domestic abuse.](#)

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes in to the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. Whilst referrals and/or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into

children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 places a new legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help including an assessment of their needs and circumstances, the development of a personalised housing plan, and work to help them retain their accommodation or find a new place to live. The following factsheets usefully summarise the new duties: [Homeless Reduction Act Factsheets](#). The new duties shift focus to early intervention and encourage those at risk to seek support as soon as possible, before they are facing a homelessness crisis.

In most cases school and college staff will be considering homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis. However, it should also be recognised in some cases 16 and 17 year olds could be living independently from their parents or guardians, for example through their exclusion from the family home, and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should ensure appropriate referrals are made based on the child's circumstances. The department and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government have published joint statutory guidance on the provision of accommodation for 16 and 17 year olds who may be homeless and/or require accommodation: [here](#).

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage)

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving "honour" often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBA are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA, or already having suffered HBA.

Actions

If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBA or who has suffered from HBA, they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy). As appropriate, they will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care. Where FGM has taken place, since 31 October 2015 there has been a

mandatory reporting duty placed on **teachers**¹⁰⁴ that requires a different approach (see following section).

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FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

FGM mandatory reporting duty for teachers

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon **teachers** along with regulated health and social care professionals in England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases may face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should **not** be examining pupils or students, but the same definition of what is meant by “to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out” is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies. Information on when and how to make a report can be found at: [Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information](#)

Teachers **must** personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out.¹⁰⁵ Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the school’s or college’s designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) and involve children’s social care as appropriate. The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) or in cases where the woman is 18 or over. In these cases, teachers should follow local safeguarding procedures. The following is a useful summary of the FGM mandatory reporting duty: [FGM Fact Sheet](#).

¹⁰⁴ Under Section 5B(11)(a) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, “teacher” means, in relation to England, a person within section 141A(1) of the Education Act 2002 (persons employed or engaged to carry out teaching work at schools and other institutions in England).

¹⁰⁵ Section 5B(6) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 states teachers need not report a case to the police if they have reason to believe that another teacher has already reported the case.

Forced marriage

Forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some perpetrators use perceived cultural practices as a way to coerce a person into marriage. Schools and colleges can play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage.

The Forced Marriage Unit has published [statutory guidance](#) and [Multi-agency guidelines](#), pages 35-36 of which focus on the role of schools and colleges. School and college staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information: Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email fm@fco.gov.uk.

Preventing radicalisation

Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk should be a part of a schools' or colleges' safeguarding approach.

- [Extremism](#)¹⁰⁶ is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.
- [Radicalisation](#)¹⁰⁷ refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
- **Terrorism**¹⁰⁸ is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat **must** be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

There is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can

¹⁰⁶ As defined in the Government's Counter Extremism Strategy.

¹⁰⁷ As defined in the Revised Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales.

¹⁰⁸ As defined in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000)

occur through many different methods (such as social media or the internet) and settings (such as within the home).

However, it is possible to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation being radicalised. As with other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour, which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) making a Prevent referral.

The school's or college's designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of local procedures for making a Prevent referral.

The Prevent duty

All schools and colleges are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard¹⁰⁹ to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".¹¹⁰ This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

The Prevent duty should be seen as part of schools' and colleges' wider safeguarding obligations. Designated safeguarding leads and other senior leaders should familiarise themselves with the revised [Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales](#), especially paragraphs 57-76, which are specifically concerned with schools (and also covers childcare). The guidance is set out in terms of four general themes: risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training, and IT policies.

There is additional guidance: [Prevent duty guidance: for further education institutions](#) in England and Wales that applies to colleges.

Channel

Channel is a voluntary, confidential support programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. Prevent referrals may be passed to a multi-agency Channel panel, which will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required. A representative from

¹⁰⁹ According to the Prevent duty guidance 'having due regard' means that the authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions.

¹¹⁰ "Terrorism" for these purposes has the same meaning as for the Terrorism Act 2000 (section 1(1) to (4) of that Act).

the school or college may be asked to attend the Channel panel to help with this assessment. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages.

Guidance on Channel is available at: [Channel guidance](#).

Additional support

The department has published further advice for schools on the [Prevent duty](#). The advice is intended to complement the Prevent guidance and signposts to other sources of advice and support.

The Home Office has developed three e-learning modules:

- [Prevent awareness e-learning](#) offers an introduction to the Prevent duty.
- [Prevent referrals e-learning](#) supports staff to make Prevent referrals that are **robust, informed** and with **good intention**.
- [Channel awareness e-learning](#) is aimed at staff who may be asked to contribute to or sit on a multi-agency Channel panel.

[Educate Against Hate](#), is a government website designed to support school teachers and leaders to help them safeguard their students from radicalisation and extremism. The platform provides free information and resources to help school staff identify and address the risks, as well as build resilience to radicalisation.

For advice specific to further education, the Education and Training Foundation (ETF) hosts the [Prevent for FE and Training](#). This hosts a range of free, sector specific resources to support further education settings comply with the Prevent duty. This includes the Prevent Awareness e-learning, which offers an introduction to the duty, and the Prevent Referral e-learning, which is designed to support staff to make robust, informed and proportionate referrals.

The ETF Online Learning environment provides online training modules for practitioners, leaders and managers, support staff and governors/Board members outlining their roles and responsibilities under the duty.

Peer on peer/ child on child abuse

Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as peer on peer abuse and can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to): abuse within intimate partner relationships; bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting and initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges

Context

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of **any** age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children.

Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important that **all** victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk.

Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter”, “part of growing up”, “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys”; and
- challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

What is sexual violence and sexual harassment?

Sexual violence

It is important that school and college staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual violence offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003¹¹¹ as described below:

Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Assault by Penetration: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally

¹¹¹ See Sexual Offences Act 2003 available at [Legislation.gov.uk](http://legislation.gov.uk)

penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

What is consent?¹¹² Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g. to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.¹¹³

Sexual harassment

When referring to sexual harassment we mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual "jokes" or taunting;
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools and colleges should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.¹¹⁴ It may include:
 - non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos;
 - sexualised online bullying;

¹¹² It is important school and college staff (and especially designated safeguarding leads and their deputies) understand consent. This will be especially important if a child is reporting they have been raped. More information: [here](#).

¹¹³ [PSHE Teaching about consent](#) from the PSHE association provides advice and lesson plans to teach consent at Key stage 3 and 4.

¹¹⁴ [Project deSHAME](#) from Childnet provides useful research, advice and resources regarding online sexual harassment.

- unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media;
- sexual exploitation; coercion and threats; and
- upskirting.

Upskirting¹¹⁵

The Voyeurism (Offences) Act, which is commonly known as the Upskirting Act, came into force on 12 April 2019. ‘Upskirting’ is where someone takes a picture under a person’s clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and/or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is a criminal offence. Anyone of any gender, can be a victim.

The response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment

The initial response to a report from a child is important. It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

If staff have a concern about a child or a child makes a report to them, they should follow the referral process as set out from paragraph 41 in Part one of this guidance. As is always the case, if staff are in any doubt as to what to do they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy).

Additional advice and support

Abuse

- [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused](#) – DfE advice
- [Domestic abuse: Various Information/Guidance](#) - Home Office (HO)
- [Faith based abuse: National Action Plan](#) - DfE advice
- [Relationship abuse: disrespect nobody](#) - Home Office website

Bullying

- [Preventing bullying including cyberbullying](#) - DfE advice

¹¹⁵Additional information can be found at [GOV.UK](#).

- [Preventing and Tackling Bullying](#), DfE advice

Children missing from education, home or care

- [Children missing education](#) - DfE statutory guidance
- [Child missing from home or care](#) - DfE statutory guidance
- [Children and adults missing strategy](#) - Home Office strategy

Children with family members in prison

- [National Information Centre on Children of Offenders](#) - Barnardo's in partnership with HM Prison and Probation Service

Child Exploitation

- [Trafficking: safeguarding children](#) - DfE and HO guidance

Drugs

- [Drugs: advice for schools](#) - DfE advice
- [Drug strategy 2017](#) - Home Office strategy
- [Information and advice on drugs](#) - Talk to Frank website
- [ADEPIS platform sharing information and resources for schools: covering drug \(& alcohol\) prevention](#) - Website by Mentor UK

“Honour Based Abuse” (so called)

- [Female genital mutilation: information and resources](#)- Home Office guidance
- [Female genital mutilation: multi agency statutory guidance](#) - DfE, DH, and HO statutory guidance

Health and Well-being

- [Fabricated or induced illness: safeguarding children](#) - DfE, DH, HO
- [Rise Above: Free PSHE resources on health, wellbeing and resilience](#) - Public Health England
- [Medical-conditions: supporting pupils at school](#) - DfE statutory guidance
- [Mental health and behaviour](#) - DfE advice

Homelessness

- [Homelessness: How local authorities should exercise their functions](#) - Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government guidance

Online (see also Annex D)

- [Sexting: responding to incidents and safeguarding children](#) - UK Council for Internet Safety

Private fostering

- [Private fostering: local authorities](#) - DfE statutory guidance

Radicalisation

- [Prevent duty guidance](#)- Home Office guidance
- [Prevent duty: additional advice for schools](#) and childcare providers - DfE advice
- [Educate Against Hate website](#) - DfE and Home Office advice
- [Prevent for FE and Training](#) - Education and Training Foundation (ETF)

Upskirting

- [Upskirting know your rights](#) – UK Government

Violence

- [Gangs and youth violence: for schools and colleges](#) - Home Office advice
- [Ending violence against women and girls 2016-2020 strategy](#) - Home Office strategy
- [Violence against women and girls: national statement of expectations for victims](#) - Home Office guidance
- [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges](#) - DfE advice
- [Serious violence strategy](#) - Home Office Strategy